...CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
...PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
...to be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition
...lers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,458—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

19 Aug/95

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd Aug.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. GANGES	4306	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
		SATURDAY. 2 P.M.	
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7559	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4305	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE	3280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World via Japan and Vancouver, or via America.

...STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ...AND NEW ZEALAND.
...or about the undernoted dates, ...Colombo to China. Passengers ...bo :—
18th September

H. W. ULOTH,
..., P. & O. S. N. Company.

LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
CONTRACT WITH
GOVERNMENT.

...CE TO BRINDISI
ADEN, SUEZ,
...SAID.

	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
	...4,119	750	1st Sept.
	...4,119	750	1st Oct.

...on board of every Steamer.
...PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
VENICE, BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belen	4,351	350	9th Sept.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	320	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste to the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	V. Gherzmann	3,012	350	21st August.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 10, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 20th Aug. 1895
S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 : six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 25, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 24th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 20th August, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For urther particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Onler Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for	very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Rod	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BURGUNDY WINES.

	CASH. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN	44 0	23 8	49 0	26 4
POMARD	25 0	13 12	27 14	15 6
MACON	23 0	12 12	25 10	14 4
BEAUNE	28 8	15 12	31 12	17 8
CHABLIS	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12

THESE WINES ARE OF UNUSUAL VALUE, AND ARE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HARMLESS! EFFECTIVE!! CHEAP!!!
AN EIGHT-ANNA BOTTLE OF
PHENYLE
Will make about THREE and A-HALF GALLONS of perfectly HARMLESS and Exceedingly POWERFUL DISINFECTING FLUID.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. Bottles : As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1-12.
To be had everywhere, but see that the Manufacturer's Trade Mark is on the Label and Wrappers as well as our own Name, without which it is not Genuine.
SOLE AGENTS :—
BOMBAY. {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.
NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.
FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,
From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes...Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 "
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CURE FOR DIABETES.
KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF JAMBUL,
Freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratory from Jambul Seeds of the highest grade. This extract has obtained a world-wide reputation as a PROVED remedy in this distressing complaint.
PRICE : Rs. 7-2 per lb.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

A REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC
KEMP'S
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.
Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.
PRICE : Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DIABETIC FOOD.
KEMP'S
JAMBUL AND GLUTEN BISCUITS.
Prepared from our own Extract of Jambul in combination with Pure Gluten Flour and Sweetened with Saccharine. Pleasant to the taste and highly efficacous, is alleviating the symptoms.
PRICE : Rs. 2 per Tin.
These articles will be found invaluable to all sufferers from Diabetes.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CEYLON FLANNEL.
THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, keep a Stock of the above unshrinkable Flannel in plain whitegrey and various coloured patterns. Price Re. 1 per yard 29" wide. Sold in short lengths to suit constituents.
SAMPLES FREE.

ORDERING 2 BOTTLES FOR A FRIEND,
A Customer writes us from UPTON-ON-SEVERN, Worcestershire, as follows :—
"Having seen some wonderful cures effected by your Equatorial Hair Douche, I have been recommending it round here."
THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.
No finer Restorative is made than
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART.
CASH, Rs. 780.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 "

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.
These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.
These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.
UMBRELLA'S! UMBRELLA'S !!
SEAMLESS WOVE EDGES,
(A SPECIALITE.)
GENTS' FINE TWILL SILK UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 9-8 TO RS. 16-8.
GENTS' EXTRA FINE ALPACA UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 6-8 TO RS. 7-8.
LADIES' FINE SILK UMBRELLA'S,
RS. 8-8 TO RS. 15-8.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to	BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of	BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.
Patrons: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THURSDAY, 22nd AUGUST 1895,
AND
FRIDAY, 23rd AUGUST 1895,
The Musical Burlesque,
JEHANGIER
THE MAGNIFICENT;
OR
"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN PINK."
NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
Full Orchestral Band.
50 PERFORMERS.
BOOKING OFFICE AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES.
Stalls and Dress Circle .....Rs. 3
Back Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1
Note.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to Back Seats.
Doors Open 8-30 p.m. Overture 9 p.m.
CARRIAGES 11-30 p.m.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1895, of Rupees Twenty-one per Share WILL BE PAID on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 19th August.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 17, 1895.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL CIRCLE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following Articles of CLOTHING:—
16 Khaki Pagrees with Gold Lace.
61 Khaki Pagrees with Silver Lace.
391 Plain Green Pagrees.
1225 Plain Khaki Pagrees.
1526 Khaki Serge Blouses.
80 Khaki Serge Norfolk Jackets.
A priced Sample of each article should be sent with the Tender, and they will be returned with a Reply.
Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 31st current.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.
Poona, 16th August, 1895.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1895, in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, for constructing a MAMLEDAR'S KACHERI at Sirur.
2. Plans and Specifications for the works may be seen in the above named Office on any Day except Sundays and Holidays between 12 and 4 P.M., and Tender Forms with particulars of quantities may be had on payment of Rs 2 for each Copy.
3. A sum of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender as Earnest Money.
4. The Tenderers must fill in Amounts as well as Rates in the Tender.
5. It is to be clearly understood that Marryat's Specifications are to be worked to except when specially otherwise provided.
6 The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Poona, 19th August, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAO BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA TRIMBUCK ACHARYA has Contracted TO SELL to Mr. BAPULAL LULLOOBHOY All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, being from East to West one hundred and fifteen feet and six inches in length and from North to South 10 feet and 6 inches in breadth, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 167, 168 and 749 and street Nos. 233, 235 (1), and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Agiary Lane, on or towards the West by the said Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the North by the house belonging to Kalian Ramji, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Khima Bhagwan, and now of Khimji Jeewan, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rao Bahadoor Ramchandra Trimbuck Acharya.
All persons having any claims or demands on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, bequest, sale, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 Days from the date hereof, after which time all claims will be considered as null and void, and the Purchase will be completed without any reference thereto.—Dated this 16th Day of August, 1895.

EDGELOW AND GULABCHAND,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI BHAGUBAI, Wife of HURIBA TOOKARAM VARADAY, as committee of the estate of HARIBA TOOKARAM, a Lunatic, has Contracted to Sell—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground or part of cocoanut and other plantations, commonly called "Sakurthee" with a Bungalow, two sheds and two water wells, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Purbatwaie Road, in the Mahim District, in the Sub-District formerly of Mandvie, and now of Bombay, formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said HURIBA TOOKARAM and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 102, 332, 522 and 537 and new Nos. 3658, 4020, 4375 and 4403, old survey Nos. 569, 623, 359, and 423, and new survey No. 1-1810, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1019, 1020 and 1021, and cocoanut assessment under No 171, and now under street No. 339 and ward No. 3775, containing by admeasurement 9,451 sq. yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the part of Huriba Tooka am Varaday, on or towards the West by Purbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the Khaira Tank Street.
SECONDLY.—A piece or parcel of land or Government ground and part, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house and cocoanut trees, with one well standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, at Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and formerly was and now is in the occupation of the mortgagors and the said cest, called "Sakurtee" fronting on the North Side, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 50, new No. 3503, old survey Nos. 557and 558,new survey No. 1-2317 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 624, now under street No.—, and ward No.—, containing by admeasurement 9,451 sq. yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the part of Ellena Rodrigues and another part of Andre Baratto, on or towards the west by the part of Hosingji Heirmuji, on or towards the North by the public passage leading to Solvacol Church and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to Worli Road.
THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground or part or ex avated part or premises, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of the Khara Tank Road, at Kher, in Mahim agar, within the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said Vendor, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Tax old No. 91, new No. 3633, old survey No. 1-52, and new survey No. 1-1807, containing by admeasurement 1,148 sq. yards or

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A CONCERT,
In AID of the BUILDING FUND
OF THE
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Will be held on
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 20TH INST.,
AT THE
Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, Apollo Bunder,
Commencing at 8-15.
ADMISSION, RE. 1.

LUCKNOW MARTINIERE JUBILEE FUND.

ALL old LUCKNOW MARTINIERE BOYS, who have not yet SUBSCRIBED, are invited to send their Donations to the Treasurers, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Further particulars can be had on application to the Secretaries.
The Donations received up to date exceed Rs. 5,000.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of Contract for the supply of 3,50,000 MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1071 will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, at 1 P.M., on the 17th September, 1895.
For further information refer to Hand-bills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 30th July, 1895.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.
FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS.....£3,403,405
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.
BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.
For Rates apply to the Agents,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examinat on and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A POLICY OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee or assignee, Mr. Ardaseer Byramji Limboowalla Cooper, and on account and risk of Mr. L. A. Watkins, the mortgagor or assignor, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, in their Auction Rooms—
A Policy of Assurance on the life of the abovenamed Mr. L. A. Watkins in the Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, bearing No. 8273, dated the 4th March 1886, for Rs. 10,000.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, August 19, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF GONDERIA STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Mahomedally Tyebjee, for himself, and as guardian of the property of Ebrahimjee Tyebjee, Hoosainbhai Tyebjee, and Sakinabai Tyebjee, minor sons and daughter of Tyebjee Sullamanjee, deceased, the mortgagor, under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of May 1885, and an Indenture of further charge, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1888, and with the consent of Bai Amboobai, widow of Tyebjee Sullamanjee, and of Bai Jenaboo, widow of Essaji Jivaji deceased, the last owner of the undermentioned premises, and also with the consent of Mr. F. H. de Britto, the guardian of the property of Abdool Hussan Jivajee, Abdool Kader Jivajee, sons and Khutizabai, daughter of the said Essajee Jivajee, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Gonderia Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly in the occupation of Essajee Jivajee and now in the occupation of Bai Jenaboo, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1370 and 1371, new No. 3381, old survey Nos. 1 2169 and 2168, now survey No. 3738, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and containing by admeasurement 152 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Gonderia Street, on or towards the north by the house of Hindustani Jardosh Chotakhan, and on or towards the south by the house of Butler, Lalkhan.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal and Madhavji, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4, Masagon Road, opposite to Sir Jamsedjee Jejeebhoy Baronet's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and black and French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, valuable books, electrical apparatus, &c., the property of H. HOLMES, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, August 19, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, GUNS, RIFLE, GOLD REPEATER WATCH, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late C. F. G. LESTER, Esq., consisting of about 300 valuable books, a box of tiger claws, 2 double-barrelled central fire gun, by W. R. Lisson, and 1 double-barrelled central fire gun, by Charles Lancaster, both with implements and in leather cases, and 1 Winchester repeating rifle.
Also 1 gold hunting repeater watch, by C. Marcks and Co., belonging to the estate of the late COLIN G. R. JOHNSTONE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, cabinets, hatstand, arm chairs, tea boys, office seats, mirror door almyra, book press, glass cupboard, dressing and washhand tables, square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., and a semigrand pianoforte by Bauer, &c.
1 Twelve-bore hammerless B.L. Gun, Damascus steel barrel, by George Gibbs, of Bristol.
1 repeating Winchester rifle.
1 B. B. S. B. repeating rifle.
1 English clock, by Ward.
On account and at the risk of Lalla Kanhia Lall, cupseller, Daribe, Delhi—
ALC—368—3—1 case containing 4 tins each 2,000 yards imitation gold brocade laces.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the partners in the late firm of Sallayman Hajeealy and Co.
THBC—2527—418-19—2 cases coatings and broad cloth, ex stolzenfels.
" " 398-87—2 cases coatings, ex Kirby Hall.
" " 1741—375-76—2 cases black cloth, ex Persia.
" " 1568—389-71—3 cases cotton flannel, ex Clan Macintyre.
By Order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mrs. L. CARSEY, consisting of open-face watch, ladies' gold watch, ring, and earrings, &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 Bay Arab galloway 13-3, quiet in harness, believed sound.
On account and at the risk of Booda Pursad.—
1 strong double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Godown, Hill, next to the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, gilt pier glasses, 8-light chandeliers, Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, English victoria, by W. Lilly, London, &c., the property of CHUNILAL SAKURCHAND, Esq.
The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 19, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CASES OF SCOTCH WHISKY, Sets of Harness, Unclaimed Books, Obliterated Foreign Stamps, Old Canvas Bags, Scales, Cupboards, Cottage Harmonium, &c.

By Order of C. A Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 522 of 1894, to Messrs Pearse & Co., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 2 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort—
34 boxes of old Chum Scotch Whisky.
Also, by order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the contents of book packets and parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the dead letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, foreign used stamps, pantaloons, caps, pipes, photo views, samples, &c., also old canvas bags, broken scales, clocks, brass burners and locks, leather bags, cupboards, empty boxes, &c.
Also furniture of a deceased Gentleman, consisting couches, washband table, cottage harmonium, filter, rattan, commode, garden seats, sets of single harness, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 19, 1895.

FOR SALE.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE,
AS A GOING CONCERN,
THE MODY BAY IRON WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED,
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

PARTICULARS can be OBTAINED from the Undersigned, and OFFERS will be RECEIVED by them up to the 15th instant.
For the Mody Bay Iron Works Co., Ld.,
CHAS. BROWN & Co.,
Agents, Secretaries & Treasurers.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Falker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Falker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Falker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.
For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, force majeure, by Sea, by Land, Fire, London, &c., the property of CHUNILAL SAKURCHAND, Esq.
The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 19, 1895.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CASES OF SCOTCH WHISKY, Sets of Harness, Unclaimed Books, Obliterated Foreign Stamps, Old Canvas Bags, Scales, Cupboards, Cottage Harmonium, &c.

By Order of C A Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 522 of 1894, to Messrs Pearse & Co., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, at 2 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort—
34 boxes of old Chum Scotch Whisky.
Also, by order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the contents of book packets and parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the dead letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, foreign used stamps, pantaloons, caps, pipes, photo views, samples, &c., also old canvas bags, broken scales, clocks, brass burners and locks, leather bags, cupboards, empty boxes, &c.
Also furniture of a deceased Gentleman, consisting couches, washband table, cottage harmonium, filter, rattan, commode, garden seats, sets of single harness, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 19, 1895.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ..... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... D°
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Maudalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,375
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	HONGKONG.
KANDY.	SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street).
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 5 per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody ..... " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... " ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,925,000 =	" 78,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HAL

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Less Half-Yearly Instl.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	s.	Rs
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,463½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,355
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	{175}
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
ges	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£8½
Mercantile and Shanghai					
Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Allianos	1,000	1,000	all	20	727½
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	58
tiary S & W Co, Ld (Bel- lary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	93
Assam to Limi- ed	900	1,000	1,000	20	940
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	30	500xd.
Bombay Ne- tional Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	7	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,635
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	980
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	930
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Dharamsi Mills	600	500	500	25	745
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs16	725
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	893½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	550
Dhuru Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	985
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	540
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hutchesut Mills	700	500	500	40	880
Howard and Sullough	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hydersbad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,210
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	520
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,345
Indo-China Manufacturing Co, Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	720
Jeffer Ahl	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jevanlal Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	230
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	820
Khanagam Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	830
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	940
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7½	258
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,185
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,110xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (G m - burga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,570
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	189
Morarji Gocul- das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7½	2,275
Mykew S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	99
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	
Pe ninsular Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000		
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000		
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		
Sassoon	1,500	1,000			
Shalaxmee Mills	500	1,000			
Soondardas	750				
Southern India	1,000				
Southern Mahratta					
Sun Mills					
Star of India					
Swadeshi Mills					
Sassoon and Alliance					
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co					
Vasi Lakshmi Lakhmishun for C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	1'	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,001
Stock	...	£ 18	...	do.	53½
S.P. & C. L. R	...	£ 18	...	do.	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
kbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Alcert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	162½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	160
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	500	1,889	1,889	20	315
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
Fort	400	200	...	20	90
French	150	2,500	500	80	1,135
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	25	670
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	43
Khangaum	700	100	100	12	135
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	30	480
Manmadpuri Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile	800	500	500	53	120
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	93
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
New Berar	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Indian	1,200	500	500	25	595
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11½	133½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	450
Samson	500	500	75	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surat City Press Co., Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil	93
Volkart	377	200	all	16	200
MISCELLANEOUS.	...	1,000	100	90	1,140
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 714}	100	100	10	330xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	124
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,803
Do. New issue	500	375	525	75	1,440
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,700xd
Deccan Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	50
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	252
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,85	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	201
Maharee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	137
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life finance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	38½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	23-12
Gold Leaf	"	20 Nominal.
Paidn, Bar Gold, old	"	23-8
Do. do. new	"	23-4
Australia bar Gold	"	23-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	23-15
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Silver T	"	28-7
Do. 17½	"	26-9
Carolus	"	103-0
Mexicans	"	102-0
Spanish Piece	"	130-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Alpine entered, and the steamers Narani and Lorenza left, the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock on Friday.

FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Pithari, will commence to-morrow, at Walkeshwer, and will continue for eight days.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game to-day, at 5-30, on the Cooperage, between Gymkhana and the Rangers. The next game will be on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritious, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and Madagascar, per extra s. s. Tamatave, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month was 5,945, the daily average being 191. The total of new patients was 932.

CHEAP RESIDENCES FOR PARSEES.—On Saturday last, the New Year's Day of Kadmee Parsees, Messrs. Hormusjee and Merwanjee Cama sent a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the committee for building cheap residences for Parsees, to which Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., is the honorary secretary.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A football match was played on the Cooperage last Saturday between the Rovers and the Military Medical Students before a very large crowd of spectators. The Military Medical Students could not score anything, and the Rovers won the match by two goals, which they steered after stubborn resistance from the other side.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—We learn from a private telegram, received here, that Mr. C. R. Bakhi, L. R. C. P. (Lond.), M. R. C. S. (Edin.), son of Rao Sahib R. G. Bakhi, Sub-Judge, Kalyan, and Mr. K. V. Kukday, L. M. and S. (Bom.), L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin.), both of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, have passed, and been elected, in the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service, held this month in London.

THEFT OF TYPE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Yacoob, a Beni-Israel compositor, in the employ of Messrs. Claridge and Co., was charged by Inspector Good, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a quantity of type. Mr. Claridge, of the Caxton Printing Works, where the accused was employed, went into the box, and stated that he saw the accused walking away with a bundle, which he searched and found the type. He then called a policeman, and handed accused into his custody. The magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit requests us to tender his heart-felt acknowledgments, through our columns, to the many institutions and kind friends from whom he has received telegrams and letters conveying their sympathy with him on the death of his eldest son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. Sir Dinshaw greatly regrets his inability, in his present distressed state of mind, to thank individually the numerous kind friends who have been good enough, in his hour of trial, to offer him their sympathy and consolation, for which he feels extremely grateful to them.

VAGRANT.—Constable Henry Brewin charged, on Saturday, one Thomas West, a European, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being a vagrant, without any ostensible means of subsistence. Constable Brewin informed the magistrate that the accused had been fined on the previous day by Mr. Justur on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. On that occasion the accused stated that he had got a job at Karkee, and would leave Bombay in twenty-four hours. He, however, did not do so, and being subsequently found begging at a gentleman's bungalow, at Walkeshwar, was arrested. The magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

KIDNAPPING A YOUNG GIRL.—At the instance of Inspector Ellis, Ragoonath Dhoudoo, a Hindu of the dhobie caste, was, on Saturday, charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with kidnapping a Hindu girl, named Yamuna, aged fourteen years, the daughter of one Rowji Grishnaji, a fruit-seller, residing at Hajiras Road. The girl was betrothed to a man at Talegaun, about four years ago, but since that time she had not joined her husband, but resided in her father's house. During the last two or three months, an intimacy sprung up between the accused and the girl, and on Thursday night accused enticed her away to a native theatre, and from thence to a friend's house, at Khetwady, where she remained for the night, and then the man took her to a house at Bengalpoora, where she was discovered by the police, who had been in search of her, in consequence of a report made to them by the girl's father. The police arrested the accused at Jacob's Circle, and had the girl examined by Dr. Sidney Smith, when it was ascertained that she had not come to any actual harm. The accused, in his defence, said that he had taken away the girl of her freewill, and that he did not know that she was a married girl. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday Inspector Barnett charged Crishna Govind, lately a servant in the employ of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, at Waudby Road, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 200, belonging to Mr. M. B. Colah, the honorary secretary of that institution. It appears, that on the 13th ultimo, Mr. Colah entrusted the accused with a bill of rent for Rs. 200 on Mr. Judah, who occupies the top floor of the institution, and asked him on the 22nd following whether he had received the money from Mr. Judah, when the man replied in the negative, and disappeared on the next day. Mr. Colah became suspicious, and on making inquiries learnt that the bill had been paid to the accused. A report was immediately made to the police, and the man was arrested at his native place Moonia, in the Rutnagherry District, and brought down to Bombay on the 14th instant, with Rs. 3-13 in his possession. His place in Bombay was then searched, and two currency notes for Rs. 50 each were recovered. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative to undergo three months' further imprisonment, with hard labour.

A REPUTED BURGLAR AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Mayers charged Oomerji Keshowshunker, a Hindu, having been once in jail, and Sunderji Shamji, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 843, the property of a woman, named Walia, residing at Coombharwada. On the night of the 13th instant, about 10 o'clock, the prosecutrix, who lived on the first floor of the house, locked the door of her room, and went to see a friend of her on the third floor. During her absence the accused broke open the lock, entered the place, and abstracted the property from one wooden box, and were breaking open another, when a woman, residing in a room, three doors away, on hearing some noise in the prosecutrix's place, raised an alarm. The burglars at once rushed out of the room with the bundle of jewellery in their hands, with the intention of decamping with the booty, but their progress was suddenly checked by a *charpoy*, which happened to be lying in the passage, and both of them fell against it. In the confusion the bundle containing the jewellery fell under the *charpoy*, and both of the defendants absconded with only Rs. 93, worth of ornaments. A report was made to the police, and in consequence of a certain information supplied by a shopkeeper on the ground floor of the same house, Constable Mayers arrested the first accused at Bhooleshwar and the other at Khoja Street, on the following day. The magistrate convicted both the offenders and sentenced No. 1, who was an old hand, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to one year's like punishment.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 13th August, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 10th August 1895	6,839,800
Balance to be remitted from 11th August 1895 to 31st March, 1896	10,160,200

THE death of Sir Thomas Wade removes a diplomatist who had more knowledge of diplomatic dealings with the Chinese than any other man of his time. At the present moment the loss of such a man is particularly unfortunate.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JUSTICE BUDROODIN TYABJEE.

ON Saturday the members of the Hindu Union Club, a social institution, representing all sections and classes of the Hindu community, gave an afternoon entertainment, at "Mangaldas House," Girgaum, to the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee on his recent appointment to the Bench of the Bombay High Court. The bungalow and its garden-grounds had been beautified for the occasion with ever-greens, palm-leaves, and bunting. The reception halls looked specially gay with the many valuable articles of *curio*, which adorned them; while plants, in flower and foliage, tastefully arranged in the verandahs, along the main stair-case, and in the halls, with fairy lamps shining amidst the green leaves, presented a picturesque spectacle, to which the fountains, playing in the upper terrace and in the compound, made a pleasant contribution. In the lower verandah stood Mr. Justice Ranade, the president, Mr. Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, the secretary, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalobandra Krishna, Mr. Tribhowndas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, and other members of the Club to welcome the guests, who were escorted by other members to the upper reception halls. A Portuguese string band played a selection of music, while a big organ in the upper rooms played several popular native tunes, for the amusement of the guests. Mr. Justice Budroodin arrived at the bungalow, at 5-30 p. m., and being welcomed by the president and members of the club, was escorted to the reception-hall, where he sat on a *dais* with Mr. Justice Ranade, after shaking hands with several of his friends. Among those present were: The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar, Messrs. N. G. Chandavarker, S. V. Bhandarker, V. C. Bhatavadeker, J. C. Cama, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Lukhmidas Bhimjee, Ghanesham Nilkant, Dhakjee Cassinath, Harichand Sadashewjee, Jaya Karadi Lingoo, H. M. Chichgar, L. N. Banajee, N. R. Ranina, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Rai Bahadur Luchman Singh, Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Ferreira, Dr. M. G. Dashmukh, Dr. W. S. Kane, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Ekanath Raghunath Khote, K. M. Shroff, Chandulal Dadabhoy, Vrajram Santokram Desai, G. B. Rele, S. M. Rele, M. B. Chonbal, Janardhan Gopal, Muljee B. Barbhaya, N. V. Mandlik, D. G. Padhye, Dinanath V. Madjaniker, G. M. Pitale, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Eduljee Rustomjee, Reporter, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Najmudin Tyabjee, Amirudin Tyabjee, H. S. Dikshit, N. M. Lokhande, Vassonjee Khimjee, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Bhimjee Raojee, Kursondas Vallabhdas, Raghunath Macoond, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Babu Ramchandra, S. R. Bhandarker, M. H. Hakim, N. V. Bapat, V. M. Bodas, D. M. Sanglri, Manekshe Dhunjishe, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, V. N. Gokhale, Fazualbhoy Jamabhoy Lalji, S. G. Ajiskya, Shantaram Jaganath, Calliandas Keshavdas, B. B. Pitale, Anandrao R. Talcharker, Cumradin Amirudin, H. M. Mody, R. S Chitgupi, M. A. N. Hyderi, D. B. Chitnis, &c.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who was warmly received as he rose to address the assembly, thanked Mr. Justice Budroodin, on behalf of the members of the Hindu Union Club, for having accepted their invitation to their entertainment that evening, not because they could entertain him in the same magnificent style as he had been entertained in other places, but because they felt that this interchange of good feeling between the two communities would give him (Mr. Justice Budroodin) greater satisfaction than any sectional entertainment given by the one or the other community. It was doubtless a pleasure to meet in that historic hall of the late Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhy, which had, in its time, been the scene of many grand meetings and entertainments. The Hindu Union Club, which was a cosmopolitan club, consisting of members of all castes and sections of Hindoo society, wished on this occasion to express the satisfaction, which they felt at Mr. Justice Budroodin's appointment to the High Court. In his case especially, they felt this satisfaction that it was not the appointment which had honoured him, but that it was he who honoured the appointment which had been conferred upon him. In him they recognised one who, as an eminent member of his profession, a respected citizen, and an accomplished gentleman, not only did his duty to his own co-religionists, but one who had always subordinated the interests of his own community to the interests of the Indian community. He had always shown himself an Indian first—(cheers)—and a member of his own community afterwards. (Cheers and applause.) It was this feeling that gave its value to the present gathering; and it was trusted that the guest of the evening saw it in the same light. These were their grounds of satisfaction, and these were the reasons that had called them together that evening. (Hear, hear.) They accorded him their hearty welcome, and their thanks were due to him for having accepted their invitation. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, who was received with applause, said he heartily endorsed the sentiments expressed by his hon'ble friend Mr. Ranade. The Hindu Union Club represented not one, but all sections of the Hindu community. (Applause.) They valued Mr. Justice Budroodin's elevation to the Bench of the High Court the more in that, as Mr. Justice Ranade had expressed it, he was an Indian first, and a member of his own community afterwards. They valued his elevation the more, because they felt sure that it had given satisfaction to all sections and classes of the varied community of this city. (Cheers.) Mr. Javerilal thanked Mr. Budroodin for having kindly accepted the invitation of the club. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice Budroodin, who was received with continued applause, said he hoped they would believe him when he said that he felt sincerely grateful to them all for having invited him to their entertainment that evening, and to Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. Javerilal for the kind words with which they had interpreted the feelings, which animated the members of the club. He considered that the appointment recently conferred upon him, even though the highest, was not much by itself. But it was the feeling with which it had been received in the different sections of the various communities that made him value it the more. It had given him pleasure, not because it had afforded satisfaction to his own community, but because it had given satisfaction to the larger and varied community which had met in that hall. (Cheers.) He should be the vainest man in the world if he thought that he deserved all that had been said of him there that evening; but he might truly take credit for this, that he had always tried to serve the interests of India first, and not of his own, or any other community. The general satisfaction which had been expressed at his appointment was, he thought, owing to the fact that they all, whether Hindu, Parsee, or any other, recognised that, in all his efforts, he had placed the interests of India above the interests of his own community. It was true, of course, that his appointment to the Bench imposed upon him certain restrictions as to speech, but there was a time when even a judge of the High Court might speak his sentiments, especially as his friend, Mr. Justice Ranade had broken the golden silence which he always observed on fitting occasions; but he (Mr. Justice Budroodin) was not going to say more than this; that because he was obliged to hold his tongue, he was not bound to, nor could he, tear himself asunder from old associations and sentiments in a day. He might say that, although his tongue was tied, the same feelings and sentiments for his country would animate his heart. (Applause.) He hoped that they would accept this declaration from him as sincere that, although he might not be able to speak, he should not cease to take the same interest in the welfare of the different Indian communities that, they were good enough to say, he had hitherto taken. Perhaps he might be charged hereafter with having taken these entertainments that were being got up for him by false pretences; and he would, therefore, say at once that he had not yet been confirmed as a judge of the High Court. He was talking to the Chief Justice that day about his appointment, and the latter said he could not tell him whether he had been confirmed as a Judge. Lest he should hereafter be charged with false and fraudulent pretences in regard to these entertainments, he felt bound to say that he did not know whether he had been confirmed as a judge, and that he was only filling a temporary appointment at present. Perhaps the change of Ministry might account for his appointment not being yet confirmed. However, he felt that if he was at any time liable to be charged with false pretences, and was going to be tried before Mr. Justice Ranade on that charge—(laughter)—he should say that Mr. Justice Ranade was his accomplice—(renewed laughter)—for having been instrumental in organising the present entertainment. Turning from the gay to the grave, Mr. Budroodin said he thought it was a matter for congratulation that they had two Indian judges in Bombay—(applause)—and he said this quite apart from personal or sectional considerations. As one of themselves, as a citizen of Bombay, he trusted they would not rob him of the satisfaction he felt at Bombay having two Indian judges on the Bench of the High Court. Madras and Calcutta enjoyed that satisfaction; and as a private citizen, and quite apart from personal motives or considerations, he would say he shared in the public rejoicing at the fact that Bombay should have two Indian judges. (Cheers.) He was indebted to the Hindu Union Club for organising this gorgeous entertainment in his honour. It was a matter of extreme gratification to him that his Hindu friends regarded him as an Indian more than as a member of his own community. He had just entered upon the duties of his appointment on the Bench; and he would ask them to reserve their praises until they saw, in the fulness of time, that he was entitled to them by the manner in which he acquitted himself. As Lord Ripon said when assuming charge of the Viceroyalty, he was like a soldier who was putting on his uniform for the first time, and they must wait till the close of his term of office to see if he had done anything or attained any victory to deserve their congratulations. Mr. Budroodin could see no victory before him to attain, but he might say that he should do nothing to disappoint the expectations which had been formed from his recent appointment. (Applause.)

An adjournment was subsequently made to refreshment buffets, which had been laid in another part of the building. Special provision had been made for the orthodox Hindus consistently with their religious scruples. Dr. Bhalobandra Krishna accorded the thanks of the Club to Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, the landlord, for lending the use of his bungalow for the entertainment, which terminated some time later. Mr. Justice Budroodin was garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers as he left the premises amidst the cheers of those present.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS FROM RESIDENTS OF SURAT.

A DEPUTATION of several prominent citizens, originally residents of Surat, but who have now settled in Bombay, waited upon the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabji, and presented him yesterday with a congratulatory address on the elevation of that gentleman to the Bench. The deputation consisted of Khan Bahadur Kaikhosro Rustomji Alpaiwalla, late Judge of the Small Causes Court at Surat, Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass Varajdass, Mr. Narayandass Purshotamdass, Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridass of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. Vijbhukandass Atmaram, Mr. Chunilal Mathuradass Kaikhosro N. Beheraman Khan, and Mr. Chunilal Ghelabhoy. The last three gentlemen had come from Surat with the address, which was adopted at a public meeting held there a few days back. The address was most beautifully illuminated, the writings were worked up most skilfully with gold and silver embroidery by artisans of Surat. The members of the deputation first fell in at the bungalow of the late Mr. Thakersey Muljl, and then proceeded to Somerset House, Malabar Hill, the residence of Mr. Budroodin Tyebji, where they were received by Mr. E. E. Kurwa, Shaik Adum Esoofbhoy, and Dawoodbhoy Ibrahim. They were conducted through a spacious hall on the ground floor and introduced to Mr. Budroodin. After some time had been spent in conversation Mr. Chunilal read the address, which was in Gujarati, and which amongst other things stated that they were extremely rejoiced to see a gentleman of the stamp and knowledge and learning of Mr. Budroodin on the Bench of the High Court, for which he was eminently fitted. The elevation of Mr. Budroodin was an event for which every Indian must be proud of and feel grateful to the Government. They were fully convinced that the appointment was a reward of his loyalty and devotion to the British rule and his public services rendered without distinction of caste and creed with unselfish interests. For a long time past two native judges graced the Bench of the High Courts in Madras and Calcutta, and it was a matter of congratulation to the Presidency on being able to secure the privilege, which was not hitherto extended to it, there being only one native judge on the bench in Bombay. The choice of the Government had fallen on a right man, who had benefitted the native public by his profound knowledge of law and sound judicial training. They heartily congratulated Mr. Budroodin on his elevation to the Bench, and expressed a sincere hope that he might live long and fulfil the trust reposed in him by her Majesty to the satisfaction of the Government and the public. The address was enclosed in an elegant sandal wood casket, which was beautifully carried out, and presented to Mr. Budroodin, who gracefully acknowledged it.

In acknowledging the address the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyebjee, addressed the members of the deputation in Hindustani. He began by thanking them for the trouble they had taken in presenting him with the address. He was proud that not only the Mahomedan community but the whole community at large congratulated him on his elevation to the Bench. It was a matter of satisfaction to them to see that Government appointed two natives on the Bench, and he knew it was his duty to look to the interests of all the communities. He rejoiced to think that the natives had now begun to learn to shake off caste apathy, and ceased to grumble when the members of their own community had not been given high posts. He was gratified to see that Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsees, and all were rejoiced to see him on the Bench. Although they all congratulated him on his elevation, he had not yet received his letter patents from the Secretary of State for India. The appointment was made when the late Secretary of State for India, Sir Henry Fowler, was in office, but now the Government had passed into the hands of the Conservatives, with whom rested the final orders. He was deeply touched with the sentiments conveyed in the address, which he valued very much as coming from the residents of a city, which was of considerable importance in the Presidency. The duties of a practising barrister were very onerous and so, taking his health into consideration, he was not sorry to be removed therefrom. When he accepted the office he had hoped that he would find some rest and time to devote to works of public usefulness, but up till now he had not realised that hope as his duties were in no way light. He hoped that in future he would be able to devote some attention to matters outside the High Court. Speaking on the recent riots he said that the differences between the two communities were very much to be regretted, and it was their duty to seek amicable settlements. Both sides must be tolerant and should not adhere to old prejudices. They should meet half-way, and for their own good interest remain in peace with each other. He entreated them to be above petty differences, and perpetually remain on good terms with each other. In a conversation he had with the late Governor, Lord Harris, also gave it as his opinion that they should learn to be tolerant and cast away old prejudices. He concluded by thanking the deputation once more, and asking them to convey his thanks to the residents of Surat.

After the distribution of rose-water and flowers, the deputation withdrew.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

THE members of Chapter "Zoroaster," S.C., of which body the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit was the ruling P.Z., held its meeting of sorrow at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Jehangir Edalji Davar presided. Mr. Davar, in a very touching and impressive address, referred to the untimely and sad death of Mr. Framjee Petit, and expatiated at length upon the noble qualities of head and heart of the late lamented gentleman, and the great loss that Freemasonry in general had sustained by his death. He remarked that Mr. Framjee was a thoroughly good man, an affectionate husband, a loving father, a kind and considerate master, a true and genuine friend, and last though not least, a true Mason. His life, he said, was one devoted to honourable deeds, "affectionate as well as intellectual," a life of usefulness, of activity, of the noblest desire to do good to his fellow-creatures, a life spent "soberly, righteously, and goodly." Mr. Davar proposed a resolution recording the sad loss which Freemasonry in general, and "Chapter Zoroaster" in particular, had sustained by the untimely death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee D. Furdoonjee, who most touchingly referred to the valuable services rendered by the late Mr. Framjee to Freemasonry, and to the great loss sustained by the Craft and by the family of the deceased. The proposition was carried in solemn silence. Another proposition made by Mr. C. D. Furdoonjee, and seconded by Mr. H. J. Vakilna, was carried, to the effect that letters of condolence be addressed to Bai Avabai Framjee Petit, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, and family, for the loss sustained by them in the death of Mr. Framjee. Mr. A. F. Solon proposed that letters of condolence be sent to the several Masonic bodies to which the late Mr. Framjee belonged, and stated that, by the death of Mr. Framjee, his agonised family were deprived of one of their brightest scions, the poor of their protector, Freemasonry of its staunch devotee, and Chapter "Zoroaster" of its principal supporter. The proposition was seconded by Mr. N. N. Gazdar and carried unanimously. Mr. D. D. Curranee proposed, and Mr. R. Mackoond seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that steps be taken to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Framjee Petit in some form to be hereafter decided. The meeting then terminated.

In connection with the death of Mr. Framjee, a requisition has been sent to the trustees of the Parsee Panchayet funds, requesting them to convene a public meeting of Parsees for the purpose of passing resolutions expressive of the regret of the community at the death of Mr. Framjee, and for sending an address of sympathy to Sir D. M. Petit, &c. The meeting will most probably be called for Sunday, the 25th inst., at Allbless Baug.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at their Laboratory premises, Armenian Lane, Dr. Thomas Blaney, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. Mr. J. Bristed manager of the company, having read the notice convening the meeting, submitted the annual report of the directors, which was as follows:—

The board of directors now submit to the shareholders the thirteenth annual report showing the working of the company for the year ending the 30th of June, 1895. The debts and liabilities as shown in the balance-sheet, amounting to Rs. 53,781-3-5, have since been liquidated. It is proposed, in connection with the laboratory and godown plant and furniture fittings, that the sum of Rs. 5,110-5-9 be written off for depre

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 24 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady, A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-4; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BEST MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Per Box of 100, Rs. 3-8, 3-12 and 5-8 each. Sample dozen Cheroots for As. 12.—PEARSE & Co., Sir Jar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

LANOLI or KHANDALLA.—BUNGALOW WANTED, from October to June. Address, stating Rent and Particulars, to "C.," care of this Office.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Consignment arrived by the last Australian Mail. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Fort.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, fully conversant with Mercantile Business. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "A. B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an ORGANIST, good Musician and Churchman. Apply to the CHAPLAIN, St. Mark's, Bangalore.

WANTED, a Competent WEAVING MASTER of Long Experience, fully conversant with the Sizing Arrangement and the Weaving of Fancy Goods. Apply to "No. 72D.," care of this Office.

HEAD READER WANTED, for a Daily Newspaper. None but Experienced, Steady Man need apply. "No. 377," care of this Office.

WANTED, Immediately, a HEAD MASTER (European or Eurasian), Experienced, for the Secunderabad Protestant Orphanage O. Brigade School, Matriculate. Salary, H. S. Rs. 127. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to the CHAPLAIN of Secunderabad, Deccan

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

WEAVING MASTER'S Situation at the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ld., will be VACANT shortly.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

LATEST COMIC OPERAS, MUSICAL COMEDYS, &c., received:—"The Shop Girl," "Gentleman Joe," "His Excellency," "The Chieftain," "Gaiety Girl," "In Town," &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Roche Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS Poona Hotel, Poona.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Malows Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Benzal Staff Corps.

EXCELSIOR celebrated Lawn Mowers are best in the market, from 8 to 22 inches. Apply to PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,400. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 450. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

LICENSED VICTUALLER.—You can get a Glass of UNSOPHISTICATED LIQUOR at JAMES PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, facing Hummum Street Fort.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 8 to 10 p.m. of Rs. 5 per month. Highest References. Apply to "N B." care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Covered Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E Rogerter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very obliging, &c., &c. C. Groningrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crissie, Esq., in charge Tannala, Rollisera:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Tavaria, Rollisera:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Clerk, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK. In Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 82, Modows Street.

IVORY TURNING.—Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls adjusted and re-coloured by a Competent London Ivory Turner.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 8, Marine Street.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms of Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3. HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

[ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.]

HAIG'S "GLENLEVEN" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE BREWERS' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER, 13TH TO 23RD MARCH 1895, FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY ALSO THE GOLD MEDAL AT SUNDERLAND EXHIBITION, Held in December, 1894.

JOHN HAIG & CO., LD., MARKINCH, SCOTLAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:— HALLIDAY & CO., BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

COVERED with Membrane, not with Gelatine, hence Superior to all others for Urethral complaints.

SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS In India.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA, OF THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY AMERICAN DENTIST, No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DR. GHEESTA Leaves Bombay for a Fortnight or so, for Up-country, as his Professional Services are required by a Chief in Kathiawad.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS. (Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.) BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA GENERAL LORD ROBERTS. H. E LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

SPECTACLES to benefit the sight must be exactly adapted for the correction of the particular defect of sight for which they are designed.

The first important step, therefore, is to get the refraction accurately defined, and all necessary measurements taken. Spectacles are then prepared specially in accordance with the requirements of each case, and it is only when thus precisely adapted, that beneficial effects can be relied upon.

Astigmatism, a common eyesight complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's formula to Europe. In our Bombay Factory, any kind of lense can be cut, at a few hours' notice, whether supherical, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the interests of the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves at haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON. Price List free on application.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of American Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 3, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, the Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Re. 1-6

Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 17.

YESTERDAY'S London financial telegram through Reuter advised a drop of 1-16 per cent. in Consols, making the price 107 7-16; Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher at 30 7-16d. per oz. £275,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England. Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher at 25·27½ fcs.; while French Rentes in Paris, together with the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India and the other financial quotations, were as before. In New York, Silver advanced yesterday to 66¾ cents per lb.; but demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent lower, being quoted at 4·90¼. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £80,000 to this port, £30,000 to Hongkong, and £50,000 to Shanghai.

To-day no change took place in the London financial market, and quotations all remained as on the day previous; no further allotments of Council Bills were made. Exchange on London in New York, however, rose to 4·90½; but Silver remained at 66¾ cents per lb.

At closing the Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet last evening, with Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales amounted to 8,000 bales; East Indians, 100 bales. The total day's Imports were 6,000 bales. 3 11-16d. was named for Good "Tinnevellys, 3½d. for "F. G. F." Tinnevellys, and 3 29-32d. for Middling Americans, while the prices of other descriptions were all unaltered. The Manchester market was steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 63,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 500 bales. The week's Imports were 20,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased 32,000 bales from that on the previous Friday to 1,334,000 bales. The total Visible Supply of Cotton was 2,600,000 bales and of Esast Indian there were 171,000 bales. The stock in London totalled 12,000 bales.

This afternoon the Cotton market in Liverpool closed firm. Surats were quiet, and arrivals firm. Sales for the day aggregated 6,000 bales; Surats, *nil*; Imports, 3,000 bales. "Good" Oomra at Havre was quoted at 36½ fcs.; "Fine" Broach at 44 fcs.; other descriptions remained unaltered. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged yesterday at 7 9-16 cents per lb. September Futures were 7 points lower, being quoted at 7·20 cents per lb. Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making 2,000 for the week. Exports to Great Britain for the day were put at 1,000 bales, the same figure being given for those to France and the Continent, these bringing the week's Exports to 6,000 and 1,000 bales, respectively.

To-day's telegram from New York reports an advance of 7 points in the price of September Futures to 7·27 cents per lb. Ready Mid.-Uplands continued unaltered, and Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*. The Cotton in sight in New York was 9,710,000 bales, as against 9,700,000 bales visible at the end of the preceding week.

Locally the Cotton Market has been firm to-day. A small business has been done, with rates as before. 600 Bales have been taken by the Mills, comprising 100 Bengal at Rs. 167; 300 Julgaum at Rs. 171¼ to Rs. 173½; and 200 Bhagalkote at Rs. 170½.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	372	bales.
Wheat	4,981	cwts.
Linseed	1,757	"
Rapeseed	1,157	"
Poppyseed	991	"
Castorseed	1,233	"
Rice	833	"

FREIGHTS.—Nothing has been done to-day in this market; and in rates there is no change.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 1½d. for Demand, and 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was placed early in the day, and then 1-32d. higher was asked; Bank Telegraphic and Demand also becoming 1s. 1½d. At this rate, however, little was done, and for forward delivery 1-32d. more was named; but buyers were scarce, and the market at closing was firm. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 1½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1½d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 9-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-32d.	"
France 3 months' sight	140¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, with 108 3 16 quoted for money, and 108 1-16 for Account, in a rising market.

SHARES.—There has been some movement to-day, principally in Mill Scrip, with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombay Shares are quoted Rs. 1,462½.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

109-82—Edgelow and G—Gangjee Hunsraj and others vs Ganpatram Hemjee—Bhalshunker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postpond Long Causes.

221-95—Bhalshunker and K—Tricumdas Cullianji and others vs Morarjee Rattonsi and others—Nanu and H.

290-94—Bhalshunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoolla and another vs Tricumdas Lawjee—Little N and B.

311-94—Bhalshunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoolla and another vs Jethabhai Purshotum and others—Little N and B.

313-94—Bhalshunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoolla and another vs Doongersee Vandrawan—Little N and B.

395-94—Bhalshunker and K—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoolla and another vs Chonilal Chotalal—Little N and B.

329-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Balkdas Guru Gangadas vs Ksondas Guru Girdharidas—Crawford B B and B.

14-95—Thakoredas D and C—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Vlayek Ramchander Luxmonjee and others—Crawford B and Co, M H Khan and Brown and M.

471-91—Bicknell M and M—Gungabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others Mansookhlal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1-95—Bhalshunker and K—Velavahoo alias Jeevabhai and others vs Muljee Shamjee and others—Nanu and H.

2-95—Mansookhlal D and J—Lukhmidas Valjee and Lalitha Seerjee vs Jethabhai Rtansi—Tyabjee D and Co.

24-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Rambai widow vs Gellabhai Jinderjee—Chitnis M and M.

3-95—Edgelow and G—Odhowjee Naran vs L W G Carnac Adjun. General—Raughton and B.

6-95—Bhalshunker and K—Bhai Naroadas Huri and others vs Khimjee Doongersee—Brown and M.

7-95—Pestonjee R and K—Kasibai alias Jantibai vs Luxmibai widow of Vishnoo Kamat—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

222-93—Tayabjee D and Co—Her Highness Nawab Shums-i-Jehan Begum Saheb vs The National Bank of India Ld and others—Little N and B.

609-91—J C Cama—Hoosman Hajee Jakaria vs Abdoola Hajee Jakaria and others—Crawford B and Co.

393-94—M N Sadakwalla—Chimnabai and another vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F.

473-91—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.

1-95—Hunsraj and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.

102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukhlal D and J.

57-95—Wadia and G—Balwant Krishnaji vs Bhawani Crishnaji and another—Bhaad and N and Thakurdas D and C.

51-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—P P Pavri.

386-91—Brown and M—Jumnadas Premjee and another vs Jetha Varia and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

81-95—Thakoredas D and Co—Vanna Nowla and others vs Gangabai and others—Mooljee and B.

111-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Parson vs Hemchand Moolchand—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODEEN TYABJEE.)

For Further Directions and Costs on Special Commrs' Report

339-89—Edgelow and G—Abdoola Jeswani vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer Isphany—Craigie L and O.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

362-94—Khunderao M—Rittanath Gopinath Ajinkya vs Ellazar Isscobjee and another—Ardesir H and D, and P N Pleader.

168-94—Bhalshunker and K—Wadhowrai Amratrai and another vs Thakur Naronjee Resowjee—Wadia and G.

10-91—Little N and B—Hurjiwan Vuzonjee vs Shivri Rukhmanivahuji—Brown and M.

118-95—Thakoredas D and C—Fatmabai vs Mahomed Nassrani and others—Payne G and S.

603-94—Mansookhlal D and J—Ruttonjee Rambhai and others vs Jetha Purshotum and others—Little N and B.

182-95—K J Mantri—Nubudabai vs Manibai and another—Mansookhlal D and J.

84-95—Payne G and S—Pandiarinath Madanji vs Muktabai and another—F P Pavri.

198-95—Mansookhlal D and G—Dayashunker Vithuljee vs Mariambai and others.

146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

139-95—Bhalshunker and K—Haji Abdool Reman Hajee Mahomed and another vs Mooltani Gowindram Girdhardas—Ardesir H and D.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DREW—July 23, at 143, Iffley-road, Oxford, wife of William Wilson Drew, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

LEE—July 24, at Loudoun, Cheltenham, wife of the late Harry Lee, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

PATERSON—July 22, at Bonn, Germany, wife of Col H Paterson, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

SHAW—July 28 at South Hampstead, wife of Lieut-Col F G Shaw, late Madras Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FIELDEN—SLADEN—July 29, at St George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev David Anderson, Joshua Fielden, third son of the late Joshua Fielden, of Nutfield Priory, Redhill, to Marion Ethel, elder daughter of Col Sir E B Sladen, and granddaughter of the late Richard Pryce Harrison, C S I.

FRY—MACAULAY—July 25, at St Saviour's, Paddington, Ernest Hugh Fry, fourth son of the late Richard Fry, of Cotham Lawn, Bristol, to Lucy Smith Macaulay, younger daughter of James Macaulay, M D, and granddaughter of the late Dr Alexander Macaulay, of Edinburgh, formerly of the H E I C S Service.

DEATHS.

APLIN—July 7, at Turin, Mary, eldest surviving daughter of the late Major Christopher Aplin, Bengal Staff Corps.

DAVIDSON—July 21, at West Brighton, Julia Dorothea, daughter of the late Harvey Combe, Esq, Madras Civil Service, and widow of Thomas Davidson, Esq, of Henfield, Sussex, aged 65.

O'CONNELL—July 31, at 17, South-road, Wandsworth-common, Hazbo Heefke O'Connell, General, Indian Staff Corps, aged 71.

STEVENSON—July 29, at Kensington, Helen Sophy Stevenson, late of 64, Church-road, St Leonards-on-Sea, only daughter of the late James Arthur Robert Stevenson, of the East India Company's Madras Civil Service, aged 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HANNAY—August 10, at Hastings House, Hastings, the wife of W G Hannay, Asst Shipping Master, of a daughter.

WADSWORTH—August 5, at Dacca, the wife of J M Wadsworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—DE MERVILLE—August 14, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, George Whitton Brown, Salt and Abkari Revenue, youngest son of the late Rev George Brown, to Constance Ada, youngest daughter of the late Frank De-Merville.

SABINE-PASLEY—QUIN—August 10, at St Mark's, Almora, by the Rev C Moore, Chaplain, Reinhert, Elward Hugh Sabine-Pasley, District Superintendent of Police, Bulandshahr, N-W P, son of the late Major M W B Sabine-Pasley, R A, to Cara Wemyss Quin, youngest daughter of Colonel T J Quin, I S C, Commissioner, Kumaon Division, N-W P.

DEATHS.

DALZIEL—August 12, at Calicut, J A Dalziel, of Feroke, Malabar, second son of the late J A Dalziel, Ceylon C S, aged 39.

MILLER—August 9, at Base Hospital, Cherat, Lieut Alan Stewart Miller, Royal Artillery, aged 23.

THOMS—August 10, on board the s s City of Vienna, in the Bay of Bengal, from dysentery, Marion Goldie, wife of Alexander Thoms, Commander.

WARBURTON—August 10, at Bogwanpur Factory, (Belsund), Tirhoot, Helen, the dearly loved wife of C C Warburton.

WALKER—August 9, at Dibrugarh, Assam, G Eaton, son of Francis and F A Walker, of fever, aged 1 5 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Y. N. B.—"Pigeon-breasted" is the expression you want.

R. M. J. (and others).—We have received many letters on the choice of a representative Parsee team for the coming match. We do not think it wise to publish them, and would remind our correspondents that loyalty to their captain should reconcile them to his decisions on all cricketing matters affecting them.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1895.

ONE of the most interesting numbers of the Agricultural Ledgers that have been issued for some time past is that in which the erudite editor, Dr. George Watt, makes what he terms some general observations on the relation of Indian crops to climatic conditions. These observations clearly show that it is unsafe to generalise upon Indian agriculture—as unsafe in fact as it is to generalise regarding the peoples of diverse religions and tongues who make up the population of the country. Sir John Strachey has told us that "the first and most essential thing to learn about India is that there is not, and never was, an India possessing, according to European ideas, any sort of unity, physical, political, social, or religious." The same remark applies to agriculture, and as a consequence of the diversity which exists the Agricultural Department has at present only the most meagre materials in its possession for recording observations on the relation of crops to climatic conditions. Dr. Watt tells us that he has spent days in reading through the articles given in the "Dictionary of Economic Products" on the more important crops, in order to see if he could furnish from them a simple table of sowing and reaping, but failed to do so. Fearing that this was an omission in the compilation of his *magnus opus*, the learned Reporter re-consulted the gazetteers and other provincial publication from which the Dictionary was compiled, but was again unsuccessful. He found the dates for one or two of the more important crops in the case of half the provinces, but in the majority of instances he is unable to speak with any degree of certainty. In the British Isles the majority of farmers would consider themselves inadequately equipped for the year's work if the agricultural almanacs did not give them tabulated lists of the proper dates for sowing and reaping, but such tables will be of little or no use in India, until some steps are taken to carefully register local conditions. Even in those models of punctilious accuracy which set forth the cost of conservancy works in obscure villages to a pie, and state with the utmost precision the number of persons who obtained medical relief in any given district—even the provincial administration reports speak of the crops from the tillage of which three-fourths of the people derive their livelihood in such general term as "sown at the beginning of the rains," without stating when the rains begin, while most local authors think the needs for exactitude quite met by classifying the crops either as *rabi* (spring) or *kharif* (autumn) crops. For instance, in the Punjab wheat, gram, *tur*, peas, mustards and linseed are spoken of as *rabi* crops, but their sowings range from June to December and their reapings from February to April.

A journey from one end of India to the other may reveal the cultivators engaged in every stage of the operations connected with certain crops, such as preparing the soil, sowing, watering the advanced crop, reaping, thrashing and carrying the produce to the market. Taking such a journey in June from the Punjab to South India the traveller would find the cultivators in the North engaged in the early preparation of the land for the crops to be sown in September to December; in the fertile Konkan he would see the ryot tending the mature *maple* wheat; in Mysore and some parts of the Madras Presidency he would see wheat sowing going on. After rice, *jowar* is the most important single article of food in this country, and the plant affords an excellent example of the diversity of times and seasons in Indian agriculture. In Madras it is sown in January and very nearly right through the year to November, so that there are harvests of this grain every three or four months after sowing. In Hyderabad it is sown in June and July and again from September to November, with the harvests four months later. In this Presidency sowings are from June to October, with accordingly both spring and autumn harvests. But out of Southern and Western India the plant becomes an autumn crop, the sowings being in June, July, and August, and the harvest in October to January. In short the range of temperature in this country from summer to winter, and the distribution of soil into vast plains, extensive table-lands and lofty highlands, allow of a lack of uniformity in cultivation, possessed perhaps by no other part of the world. But Dr. Watt is strongly of opinion—and the examples of diversity of seasons given above support the view—that speaking generally rainfall has in this country a more potent influence than temperature on agricultural conditions. "Extremes of heat and cold," says the learned writer, "may be the controlling factors very possibly in the natural distribution of most wild perennial plants, but with annual crops rainfall, or a supply of water, artificially is a *sine qua non*. Hence it follows that the area of cultivation and the increase of production in cultivated tracts is more dependent on measures of irrigation than anything else." A very broad and general agricultural classification, bearing out this argument, might be made by marking out the Peninsular into two sections, having their division in a line drawn from about Bombay, round the southern extremity of the Central Provinces to Patna in Behar. Everyone knows that the range of humidity in the sections thus formed is very dissimilar; in the North large tracts of country are in summer arid sandy deserts, while in the South many thousands of square miles of country are inundated during the monsoon rains. The agricultural systems within the areas of these extremes are essentially different; the northern extremity is the wheat field of India and the south-eastern the rice inundations, while the intermediate area is the chief source of pulses and millets. In giving a somewhat more precise account of this rough and ready classification Dr. Watt points out that in this Presidency wheat decreases in merit from the Punjab frontier towards the sea-coast, in inverse ratio to the improvement in cotton. In South India cotton decreases in merit, wheat practically disappears, and the swampy types of Bengal vegetation reappear.

The best example that can be quoted of the effect of rain as the governing factor on the crops is the fact that, while in humid areas like Bengal there are no less than ten thousand recognisable farms of rice, in dry areas the varieties are few, and no crop manifests a strong tendency to the multiplication of farms. A dozen vernacular names would probably suffice to describe all the forms of wheat grown in the Punjab, and it is much the same with barley, mustard, linseed, and other crops, while in the inundated tracts of Southern India a bewildering multiplicity of sorts exists. As we have pointed out, these generalisations cannot be taken as applicable to the entire provinces referred to, for often in a comparatively limited area the conditions of cultivation are altogether dissimilar, as any globe-trotter might see for himself if duly observant, in travelling from Bombay to Poona. Under these circumstances Dr. Watt confesses his inability to prepare a table of the sowing and harvesting of crops with any approach to accuracy, and all he attempts to do in this number of the Ledger is to give such meagre particulars as are procurable from local gazetteers and other similar works. A satisfactory knowledge of the subject can only be arrived at by mapping out each province into as many sections as there are well-marked areas of rainfall and humidity and Dr. Watt asks that the Meteorological Office should furnish the Agricultural Department with a classification of this kind. It is to be hoped that this suggestion will [illegible] can be drawn "as to the influences of climatic conditions on the production and preservation of the meritorious properties of crops." In the absence of such knowledge in the past the attempts that have been made to acclimatize foreign plants have merely been haphazard experiments and speculations. The chief *raison d'etre* of the Meteorological Department is undoubtedly to assist the agriculturist by the record of accurate data, and this fact is so well recognised in Great Britain that it is now the custom to exhibit in the windows of rural post offices the telegraphed weather forecast of the Meteorological Office for the district. The data in existence in this country only needs to be carefully tabulated and amplified in order to bring out the information asked for by Dr. Watt as being eminently desirable in the interests of agriculture. As the learned economist remarks "it is safer to work back from existing climatic phenomena than to reverse the order of things by seeking for climatological explanations of the present crops." The publication of definite knowledge on which to base scientific conclusions as to the best crops for any given district in India will supply a long-felt want, and the sooner the materials for the same are disentombed from the archives of the Meteorological Department the better.

THE annual report of the Army Temperance Association is ever a welcome pamphlet, for the association is one which is broad-minded. It does not "rob a poor man of his beer;" it only asks him to drink in moderation if he likes, and if he will do this it helps him in a variety of ways, which the Rev. J. H. Bateson, the general secretary, is at pains to enumerate in the new report. First of all, and most important of the reasons why the organisation has been successful in the army is, that it is officially sanctioned, the Commander-in-Chief being its president. It is recognised in Army Regulations. Then the organisation is purely regimental. Every corps has its own organisation, even though, as in the case of Rawal Pindi, there may be ten corps in the station. This regimental system has its distinct advantages, and it is believed in no other way could the present membership have been secured. If regimental rooms were abolished and garrison rooms established to-morrow, half the members would disappear. Mr. Bateson does not for one moment believe that all members are total abstainers from deep conviction, but as teetotalism is the price which has to be paid for a club in barracks, where they can be sure of comfort and quiet, many men are willing to pay the price irrespective of conviction. In years gone by a great majority of soldiers frequented the canteen, not because they loved drink, but because they had no other attractive places to go to, and from this the secretary argues that if there were numerous well-conducted coffee-palaces in all our large cities in England, where artisans could spend a pleasant evening, thousands who now frequent the enticing public-house would transfer their patronage to the coffee-palaces. In India there is one canteen for every 400 soldiers, but there is also one temperance room for the same number, besides all the different rooms in connection with the institute; the temperance room is as easy of access as the canteen, and is far away more comfortable, and to this fact may be traced much of the success of the Association. Then, further, the Association welcomes the help of everybody in connection with the work—those who are not total abstainers themselves but are interested in the work of the Association are welcomed, and others are reminded that however much might have been done by members themselves, they never could have had the membership, the influence, and official support which have been given and the sympathy and practical help received, on all hands, from those not pledged members of the Association. The unsectarian character of the Association has been preserved, the council being perfectly loyal to this fundamental requirement of the organisation. Connection with the Association greatly improves a man's chances of civil employment after discharge. Mr. Bateson urges that the indirect help which the Association gives to its members joining the Reserves is of great value. The Army certificates, which men passing into civil life carry with them, are of the utmost importance. As he says, a man who bears an exemplary or very good character is in a much better position with regard to employment than a man who bears any other. Nearly all serious crime in the Army is the result, direct or indirect, of drink, and the man who keeps away from drink is almost certain to leave the army with a good character. Entries for drunkenness on the defaulter-sheet especially militate against a man's chances of securing work. The two largest employers of labour, the Postmaster-General and the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, will not employ a man who has got a single "drunk" on his defaulter sheet during the last three years of his time as a soldier. This year's report is of more than usual interest, especially to members of the Association, for it not only sets forth how much better fellows members are than non-members, but it shows how greatly to their advantage it is to belong to the Association. There is an appeal to the soldier's pocket as well as to his principles.

MR. T. A. REED, the *doyen* of the phonographic art, has lately been adducing arguments in favour of vertical writing, mainly on the ground that it is far more legible than the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

In the House of Commons, last night, an amendment brought forward by Mr. John Redmond demanding a statement of the Irish policy of the Government, was rejected by 130 votes.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRES.

Mr. Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question put by Mr. Carson, said it would be impolitic to raise the question of indemnity to the families of the British subjects murdered at Kucheng until the murderers have been punished, which was of primary importance.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

A meeting of members of the House of Commons, who are favorable to Currency Reform, was held last evening, under the presidency of Sir W. Houldsworth, and a resolution was passed to form a Committee of the Commons to promote an International Silver Conference.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The *Times* regards the statement made by Lord Salisbury in regard to Armenia as an emphatic warning to the Sultan that unless reforms are introduced it will be improbable that the Powers will continue to guarantee Turkish autonomy.

CRICKET MATCHES.

In the cricket match between Essex and Yorkshire, the latter were beaten by sixteen runs and Lancashire beat Surrey by forty-four runs.

FRANCO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

Mr. Curzon, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons said, that the Government was not informed of the terms of the Franco-Chinese Convention, which is still unratified but he her Majesty's Government would take the necessary steps to prevent any disregard of the Chinese engagements to Great Britain in reference to the territory affected by the Convention.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

It is reported that Lord Wolseley will succeed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief.

The report, however, is considered premature, but it is expected that the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, will make a statement to-morrow.

THE MASSACRES IN CHINA.

FOOCHOW, Aug. 18.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the massacres at Kucheng has arrived at that place, and several important arrests have been made.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The death is announced of General John Byron.

THE AGENT IN CHITRAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

Sir George Robertson left Simla to-day for Chitral, where he will announce in durbar the future arrangements for the administration of the country. He returns in about one month, rejoining his appointment as British Agent in Gilgit in October.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

Colonel Mackenzie, Resident at Hyderabad, proceeds to Simla in connection with the visit of the Nizam's Minister and party. He is expected to arrive next Thursday.

THE STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

The annual Staff College Dinner at Simla will take place in the United Service Club, on Saturday September 21. Lieutenant-General Sir William Elles will preside, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be present.

THE PAMIRS.

Latest news from the Pamir Boundary Commission, under date 2nd instant, says that the Commissioners were at Urtabel Pass, which indicates that about half the demarcation work has been completed. The Amir's representatives are Ghulam Mohiuddin and Ashar Mahomed Khan.

SIR ROBERT LOW.

Sir Robert Low, whose tenure of command at Lucknow, would ordinarily have expired on the 1st April, 1897, has announced his intention of resigning command on return from field service, and taking his well-earned leave.

GENERAL KINLOCH.

General Kinloch, who vacates the Peshawar district, on the 15th October next, will be succeeded by Colonel Elles, officiating Quarter-Master-General.

CRICKET: POONA *VS.* BOMBAY.

POONA, Aug. 18.

The annual cricket match, Poona vs. Bombay, will be played at Bombay on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The following will represent the Poona team:—Messrs. Wilkins, Sale, Hall, Bowen, Browne, Greig, Deas, Ferneyhough, Usborne, Hicks, and Krickenbeck.

POONA DISTRICT POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

The final tie of the Poona District Polo Tournament was played off this evening before a very large number of spectators. The tie was between the Poona Horse and the Middlesex Regiment, however, by reason of what was generally considered to be an equal chance, was regarded by popular opinion as anyone's game, and naturally not only the votaries of the game, but those who favour its exposition from a purely spectacular and entertaining point of view mustered in strong force, to witness the play. Contrary to anticipation the result of the tie proved a hollow victory for the Poona Horse by 6 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries gained by the other side. The game as a whole was not a brilliant nor dashing one, but individually some very spirited runs were made and some skilful play generally was put in. The tactics of the Poona Horse in having each their own particular opponent to watch, and ride off when necessary, the superior pace and training of their horses and more certain back-handed play were, all combined, accountable for their victory. The Middlesex men were slower, they waited too much upon each other, dribbling, a fatal procedure as a rule, was attempted, and their back-handers were uncertain. Both teams overrode the ball a great deal, and also exhibited some wild hitting, but the cavalry ponies were smarter on their legs. Individually the Middlesex showed occasional dashing and scientific play, and their horsemanship was fearless, and a periodical combined smart run was made, which gained for them applause from the spectators, but the defects mentioned nullified these efforts in the total result. Several falls occurred during the game, but no one was injured. The following composed the teams:—

Poona Horse Team:—Lieutenant Raymond (1), Lieutenant Newnham (2), Lieutenant Gordon (3), and Captain Grantham (back).

Middlesex Team:—Lieutenant Hall (1), Captain Saville (2), Lieutenant Muriel (3), and Captain Hayes (back).

Umpires.—Captain Mathews and Captain Horne.

ARMY SIGNALLING PRIZES.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of grant for prizes for proficiencies in army-signalling to signallers and assistant instructors of British corps on the Indian establishment, who at the time of the annual inspection are employed on field service. Under provisions of para. 1356, Army Regulation, India (Vol. 2) signallers of Native Corps can be recommended by the Commanding Officers for the bonus allowed to each unit of the Native Army for efficiency in signalling, when it is not within the power of the Inspector of Army Signalling to inspect them; and the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that a similar concession should be made to signallers of British Corps, when owing to the exigencies of the service it is impossible for the Inspector to report on their standard of efficiency. The corps presently affected are the 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, and 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, whose signallers were at the time of the last annual inspection with the Waziristan Field Force, and it was recommended that in case of these battalions a general prize to each signaller and instructors of corps should be granted on the recommendation of their respective Commanding Officers. These views have been accepted by the Government of India, and a correction to regulations to meet similar cases has also been sanctioned.

MOVEMENTS IN CHITRAL.

General Low and the divisional head-quarters moved to Lsram on the 16th. The King's Own Scottish Borderers and the British Field Hospital moved to Barchanrai the same day. The Bedfords moved to Malakand and the Guides' Infantry remained halted at Chakdara.

The telegraph line was dismantled from Panjkora to Sado on the 15th. The line was cut and 70 yards of wire stolen two miles, north off Gujar, about 8 p.m., on the 14th instant.

The Reserve Brigade of the Chitral Relief Force, breaks up to-day.

The staff officers leave to-night to take up their permanent appointments. The supplies collected at Abbottabad for the use of the movable column are being transferred for the Tochi garrison as part of their requirements to the end of November 1895.

Sanction has been accorded to the relief of the Sappers and Miners at present located in the Gilgit district by a similar one from the Bengal Sappers and Miners. The following native hospital sections have been detailed for duty with the Chitral troops, remaining behind:—For Chitral, No. 19; for Chakdara, A B and C Sections, No. 14; for Malakand, No. 24; and D Section, No. 14.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

Orders have now been issued for the withdrawal of the 32nd Pioneers from the Gilgit Agency, as it is no longer considered necessary to keep a regular regiment there. The Pioneers, however, leave 200 men behind as an escort to the British Agent. A detachment of the 14th Sikhs which hitherto performed that duty has returned to India.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, Aug. 17.

FIRST RACE.—"The Auction Stakes."

Captain Firman's Detective	1
Mr. Maclauchlan's Zillah	2
Mr. Armstrong's Councillor	3

Won by two lengths in a canter. Time, 1 min. and 10½secs. Four ran.

SECOND RACE.—"The Substitution Race."

Mr. Earnest's MacCaroon	1
Mr. Buchanan's Promise Land	2
Mr. Buchanan's Canopus	3

Won by two lengths rather easily. Time, 1 min. and 6 secs. Nine ran.

THIRD RACE.—"The Dewan's Purse."

Mr. Powell's Brandy	1
Desraj Ur's The Moor	2
Colonel Macintire's Chianti	3

Won by a neck. Time 2 mins. and 2 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The August Stakes."

Lord Fincastle's Florestan	1
Desraj Ur's Marvel	2
Mr. Victor's Honesty	3

Won by a length and a half. Time, 2 mins. and 51½secs. Six ran.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Jubilee Stakes."

Captain Kenna's Mix	1
Mr. Luck's Myrtle	2
Captain Firman's Roshana	3

Won by a length. Time 1 min. and 8½ secs. Fifteen ran.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Service Stakes."

Mr. Michael's Flare Up	1
Colonel Macintire's Barbarian	2
Captain Kenna's Dandy	3

Won by two lengths. Time 1 min. and 8 secs.

SEVENTH RACE.—"The Pony Scurry."

Major Godfrey Jone's Sampogay	1
Mr. Hill's Turmoil	2
Colonel Hanford's No Name	3
Mr. Wolseley Smith's Suse	4

Won by a length and half. Time 41½secs. Twelve ran.

EIGHTH RACE.—"The Pony Hurdles."

Mr. Smith's Moonshine walked over.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE PETIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Aug. 18.

Responding to the invitations, issued by Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dossabhai, Deputy Dastur Barjorji Dorabji, Dr. Nasservanji Naoroji Khambhata, and Messrs. Edulji Palanji Lalcaca, and Barjorji Nasservanji Vakil, a large and representative gathering of the Parsee Anjuman of Surat and neighbouring villages met this day, at 5-30 p.m., in the Kadmi fire temple, under the presidentship of Mr. Eduljee Palanji Lalcaca, an eminent Parsee citizen of Surat, to adopt a letter of condolence and sympathy for the untimely death of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit to the deceased's bereaved father Sir Dinshaw, and Bai Dinbai Petit, the deceased's mother-in-law, and Bai Avabai, wife of the deceased.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16,

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay, day-before-yesterday evening.

PENANG, Aug. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, Aug. 17.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s, Marie Valerie, from Bombay, arrived here, this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor left Singapore, for Honkong, on 16th instant.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong, for Bombay, on the 16th instant.

Steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 16th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 1-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59½
Bar Silver	30 7-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,100	"
" " Imports of Cotton	20,000	"
" " " Surats	6.000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,334,000	"
" " Surats	32,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

THE Liberal Party which, when I wrote a week ago, was puzzling itself to discover the real causes of the over-whelming defeat which has befallen it, is still engaged in the same occupation, but the explanations are as bewildering as ever, and it seems impossible to arrive at anything like unanimity upon the subject. Perhaps this is not of much immediate consequence. There will be plenty of time for the Liberals to put their house in order before the next appeal to the constituencies takes place, and I have no doubt that when the smoke of the battle entirely disappears the reason of the crushing blow inflicted by the Unionist forces on the opposing army will be less obscure than it is at present. The *Daily Chronicle*, which, in my humble opinion, has by its hysterical writings and indiscretions, contributed in no small degree to the present unpopularity of Liberalism in the Metropolis this morning, sums up the opinions it has collected from a large number of Liberal candidates, successful and unsuccessful, arriving at the conclusion that what has worked the greatest mischief to the party, supposed to be led by Lord Rosebery, was the feeling that if the Conservatives carried the day trade would improve. It is impossible to deny that this was the motive power that influenced a good many electors, but that it was the principal factor I utterly disbelieve, and I do not see any reason to alter the opinion I arrived at ten days ago, that in England, at all events, motives of race, the intention of the Predominant Partner to assert his power for once, helped very largely to smash a party which, rightly or wrongly, was supposed to care more for the interest of the aspiring junior members of the firm than for those of the less ambitious senior. This view is, I see, held by the *Journal des Debats*, which is kept well-informed regarding our affairs by its able and clear-headed London correspondent, M. Paul Villars. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Labouchere, who have each special reasons for disliking Lord Rosebery, put the blame on the selection, in what the former, I think, calls a hole and corner manner of the noble Earl as leader of the Liberal party. But Mr. Labouchere and Sir C. Dilke do not take up precisely identical ground. While the former seems to object to any peer being at the head of the Liberal Party Sir C. Dilke, with a keener perception of public opinion, suggests that while the position ought to have been offered to Sir William Harcourt in the first instance, he would have been wise to pass it on to some member of the late Government, less obnoxious to members of the hereditary branch of the Legislature. To the peers Sir Veto, as he is called, is as hateful a person, politically, as Mr. Gladstone was some time ago; perhaps this may be in the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer's favour if there is to be a fight for the future leadership of the party. When the Irish members wash their dirty linen in public Englishmen hold up their hands in horror at such a wanton exhibition of folly and bad taste. But while the impulsiveness displayed by some, not all, of the Nationalists, assisted to ignore the Liberals, the latter are hardly in a position to lecture their neighbours. I have referred to the freedom with which some of Lord Rosebery's soldiers discuss the merits or rather demerits of their leader. These and the *Speaker's* attacks on Sir William Harcourt are on the same footing as the recriminations of the Nationalists, with the exception that the latter sometimes employ more exaggerated language than the English disputants, and apparently without realizing that it is exaggerated language. The Cabinet have acted upon the advice of the *Times*, and not that of the *Standard*, in regard to the Speakership, about which rather more fuss than was necessary has been made on both sides, but they could hardly do otherwise after the demonstration made by so many of their supporters in favour of Mr. Gully. The Conservative lawyers in the House stuck to Mr. Gully because he was a lawyer; but men of the type of Mr. James Lowther and Mr. John Talbot were actuated by fear of reprisals when the Liberals return to power, for it is admitted that bad as the outlook for them is just now the time will come when the pendulum will once more swing in their favour. For the moment, however, people are thinking more about what will happen with regard to Ireland and Irish politics than to the prospects of the Liberal party. The article in this week's issue of the *Irish Catholic*, a journal that reflects the views of Mr. T. M. Healy, suggesting that Irishmen are now free to demand repeal and the gloomy predictions of Mr. Patrick Egan that we are about to enter upon another period of attempted rebellion in Ireland, are occupying men's minds to the exclusion of other topics.

It is rumoured in the city that the elaborate article, entitled "Depression Corrected," in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, discussing the causes of the long period of bad trade and falling foul of the bimetallists is from the pen of that doughty controversialist Lord Farrar, who has recently written for the Gold Standard Defence Association a short pamphlet on "The Weakness of Bimetallism and the Folly of a Conference." Lord Farrar's essay is, I suppose, intended as a sort of counterblast to the somewhat extensive efforts made by the Bimetallic League to strengthen their position at the General Election. The effect of those exertions remains to be seen. An industrious gentleman has kindly classified for us the trades and occupations of the members composing the new House of Commons; but no one has yet made even an approximate estimate of how the numbers stand with regard to the currency question. Influential bimetallists profess to be satisfied with the results of the General Election so far as their principles are concerned, but if they have gained in some directions they have suffered losses in others. Moreover, they will be under a further disadvantage in the newly-elected House of Commons: their chief spokesmen, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chaplin, will both be muzzled unless bimetallism is made one of the planks in the Unionist programme, and nobody, who is capable of taking a calm unbiassed survey of the position, admits that such a contingency is either possible or probable. Lord Farrar in his *brochure* affirms that low prices are not necessarily an unmixed evil, and combats the notion that the existing prices are due to currency causes. The adoption of bimetallism would, he contends, "not labour," and in view of the fact that silverites have no definite plan regarding the ratio a conference would be idle if it were not worse. Conferences, he points out, are valuable for the purpose of registering settled intentions: they may be useful for the purpose of arranging details. "Conferences, however, are often only the resource of weak men, who do not know their minds, and who seek to find in a babel of discussion of plans and proposals, which they are unable to frame themselves. But such persons are apt to find, when they enter upon the discussion, that they become the tools and victims of men, who have strong interests of their own and distinct views of the manner in which those interests may be best forwarded." Finally, he comes to the conclusion that for England to enter upon a Conference on such an invitation the bimetallists are making would be to fall into a trap. A reply to Lord Farrar is, I hear, in course of preparation. The *Edinburgh* article is not unduly optimistic. It is rather discouraging before the bad times have passed away altogether to be told that depression will undoubtedly return; but there seems to be soundness in the advice given by the reviewer. The only way by which the trouble can be met and its evil effects mitigated is, he says, for the qualities of industry and thrift, which are enforced by bad times to become chronic. "Looking to the future we cannot but express the apprehension that the great danger, not merely to the industry of this country, but to that of all civilized nations, is the disposition to take it easy which prosperity induces and which affects all classes not merely the manual labour class but above all the middle classes both the upper and lower strata, on whom the driving force of the industrial machine depends."

Two days ago the Earl of Onslow made his début as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India when, as substitute for his chief, Lord George Hamilton, he distributed the prizes at Cooper's Hill College. In the course of his speech the noble Lord observed that he "had only paid a flying visit to India in common with other globe-trotters," and he proceeded to illustrate his imperfect acquaintance with matters Indian by expressing sympathy for the poor men the service of the State, who "lived across the sea away from their wives and families." Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Owen Burne, Sir James Peile, and the other old Indians smiled at the sweet simplicity of this naive confession. As if the gallant and domestic Britisher would consent to be expatriated even to "gorgeous Ind" without the companionship of what in the days before the New Woman arrived was called his better half! The rest of Lord Onslow's remarks on Wednesday show that he has been busily getting up Indian subjects, and although his knowledge is evidently rather crude at present, he will no doubt have mastered in the Whitehall manner all the problems of our Eastern rule by the time he is called upon to perform almost his only function, namely, reading answers to questions and delivering short speeches prepared for him by the permanent officials. Those who went from the College would, he said, have important duties to discharge in the development of the Indian Empire, especially in regard to railways, irrigation works, and the prevention of famine. "It was a wise policy to set apart a fund for that purpose, and a still wiser policy was the linking up of the railway system, so that when occasion arose there might be poured into the famine districts, the abundance from other parts of India." There was more originality in the suggestion that the advantages of the College should be more extensively made use of by parents who decide upon engineering as a profession for their sons but who do not contemplate for them an Indian career. Lord Onslow rightly said that the training at Cooper's Hill would fit students for any field of engineering they might be disposed to enter. It is to be hoped that his appeal to the "outside public" will not be thrown away. A substantial sum in the shape of fees from such a class of pupils would doubtless be welcome to the Government of India, who last year had to find no less a sum than £30,329 for the expenses of the Royal Indian Engineering College without counting the expenditure incurred on behalf of those students engaged in gaining practical experience in their profession after having passed out of the institution. Perhaps this matter may receive the attention of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, whose investigations may possibly afford some solace to the rejected members for East Bradford and Central Finsbury. When the Commission was appointed and a decision come to to hold its sittings at the India Office instead of the Palace of Westminster complaints were made that this arrangement would be extremely inconvenient to the Parliamentary colleagues of Lord Welby. That is no longer a grievance so far as Messrs. Caine and Naoroji are concerned. The late Secretary of State for India was not beloved by those gentlemen or their friends, but they must admit that Sir Henry Fowler showed a certain amount of astuteness in deciding that the inquiry should take the form of a Royal Commission rather than a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Had he fallen in with the views of those who preferred the latter neither Mr. Naoroji nor Mr. Caine could have continued to take part in the proceedings. Some curiosity is expressed to know whether Mr. Curzon will remain a member of the Commission. His work at the Foreign Office if he is as assiduous as Sir Edward Grey will not leave him much time for anything else. In the event of Mr. Curzon retiring Lord George Hamilton might do worse than ask Lord Harris to occupy the vacant seat. Your late Governor will probably not find his functions as a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen overpowering and his first-hand acquaintance with the subject would make him in many respects an even better member of the Commission than the more brilliant but less experienced Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Onslow, it appears, adds to his qualifications as a public man that of being an enthusiastic cyclist, and one of the most interesting articles in that excellent new periodical, *The Badminton Magazine*, is from his pen. The title of the contribution is "The West End on Wheels." The rage for cycling as a fashionable pursuit shows no diminution at present; indeed the epidemic seems to be on the increase, and what with busses and "vikes" the vehicular traffic of our streets in town is becoming a serious nuisance to the poor unconsidered pedestrian. At this time of the year one of the most familiar sights in London is the number of overladen growlers conveying households to the railway stations *en route* for the holiday resorts. The most conspicuous objects among the impedimenta carried by these cabs are the cycles of the ladies of the parties. No self-respecting family would now think of starting for the seaside or the Continent without one or more machine. Like others I can remember the time, not so very far back, when fine ladies turned up their noses and treated as quite beyond the pale any woman who ventured to face the public on a cycle. Such a practice was held to stamp the person bold enough to indulge in it as either a "crank" or a member of the lower orders. Lord Onslow tells a rather amusing anecdote *a propos* of the former prejudice of Society against a pastime to which its members, particularly those of the fairer sex, are now so ardently devoted. After an impressive and beautiful sermon from Bishop Wilkinson "a small party," Lord Onslow says, "were standing on a balcony in Eaton Square discussing in the most reverent frame of mind the words we had just listened to when a bicyclist passing by one of the party broke in almost involuntarily on our meditation with 'There's an infernal bicyclist—I hope to goodness he will break his neck!'" Paris, his lordship reminds us, was the pioneer of fashionable bicycling and much as he thinks of the transpontine pleasure-ground, where our London belles afford so much amusement to the local plebs, he is constrained to say that Battersea Park cannot compare with the gravel woods of the Bois de Boulogne. In Battersea Park the once humble but now "respectable" Citizen John Burns, M.P., is almost the monarch of all he surveys, and so kindly disposed towards him are the aristocratic wheelmen and wheelwomen that I shall not be greatly surprised if they show their gratitude by proposing to erect his statue on the lawn of "White's Club." Here is the complimentary manner in which Lord Onslow refers to the "Battersea coughdrop," as Conservative roughs for some unexplained reason choose to call the stalwart member. When John Burns was championing the cause of the dockers in the great strike of 1889, and eliciting for his fellow-workmen the sympathy and support of those who live in affluence, Society little thought that in a few years it would be mainly owing to the administrative care of John Burns for the maintenance of the principal open space in his constituency that they would be enabled to indulge in a new and invigorating exercise. Battersea Park is managed by a sub-committee of a committee of the London County Council, and it is their ambition to have in that Park the "best gravelled road in London." The remaining articles are "A North Derbyshire Moor," by the Marquis of Granby, who is not now as the editor styles him an M.P.; "My Fellow Poacher," by W. E. Norris; "Sport on the Stour," by Susan, Countess of Malmesbury; "The Champions of Golf," by Horace Hutchinson; "A Morning at Newmarket," by Alfred E. T Watson; Tarpon Fishing in Florida," by Otis Mygatt; "Old Sporting Prints," by Hedley Peek; "The Alpine Distress Signal Scheme," by C.T. Dent; "Hard Wickets," by C. B. Fry; and last but by no means least some smartly written notes by "Rapier," a *nom de plume* well-known to sportsmen throughout the British Empire. The illustrations are equal to the letter-press and to use an Americanism the *Badminton Magazine* has come to stay.

In the Mall yesterday evening I met the War Secretary (Lord Lansdowne) and his relative the Indian Secretary (Lord George Hamilton) going home from their respective offices, and engaged in what appeared to be a very serious conversation. Both seemed to feel the burden of their responsibilities, and were certainly not whistling a gay tune as according to the reporters Sir H. Campbell Bannerman did on the way to the last Cabinet meeting of the unlucky Rosebery Government. If it be true as there is some reason to believe that the Duke of Cambridge has been trying to obtain a reconsideration of his case with the view to his continuance at the Horse Guards at any rate for another twelve months, perhaps there is no wonder that Lord Lansdowne was looking so solemn. Why Lord George Hamilton should have had so anxious a look I cannot divine, unless he was grieved at having had a few hours before to make a parting speech to his colleagues of the London School Board, or is troubled in his mind about his Highness Nasrulla Khan who notwithstanding the London season is over and Park Lane is as quiet as the Khyber Pass still remains at Dorchester House, though he has—there is no use attempting to disguise the fact—outstayed his welcome.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of August 2, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12-30 p.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alston, Mr
Bennett, Mr F
Buck, Sir E
Clay, Mr B
Douglas, Mr
Earl, Mr P S
Ellison, Mrs
Johnston, Mr
Malcolmson, Mr
Maylor, Mr W
Russel, Surg-Capt
Thornley, Mrs
Turner, Mr and Mrs D B
Vaughan, Mr and Mrs
Williams, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Armitage, Mr F
Baird, Mr Maxwell
Beresford, Lt Hon J G
Bond, Capt
Cooper, Mr S A
Hall, Mr and Mrs
Hudson, Mr and Mrs, and child
Lawder, Mr J O
Lewis, Mr F O
Mackenzie, Mr J Muir
Nawab Mah-ud-deen
Place, Mr G W
Robertson, Mr R H
Roy, Mr U P
Spencer, Major

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

THE general election is now over, and the Unionists have gone back to power with the magnificent majority of 152, the largest that any Government has enjoyed since 1832. Polling in Orkney and Shetland is yet to take place, but the calculation of the majority is made on the assumption that the seat is retained by the present Separatist member. The Unionist party is composed of 340 Conservatives and 71 Liberal Unionists—a total of 411. The Separatist party numbers 259, made up of 177 Radicals, 70 Anti-Parnellites, and 12 Parnellites.

In reply to a Dundee correspondent, who wrote asking advice as to the policy which should now be pursued by Liberals, and as to the order of precedence in which the reforms in the Newcastle programme should be placed, Mr. Gladstone has written that in his view precedence should be given to the work of 'dealing seriously with the graver question raised by the conduct of the House of Lords," and following that "to restore the honour of England, and increase the strength of the Empire, by granting to Ireland what she has deliberately and constitutionally claimed."

As the result of a meeting of the Cabinet, the re-election of Mr. Gully to the Speakership may now be regarded as assured. The Cabinet, it is understood, had evidence before them of the strong opinion entertained by many of their supporters in favour of the peculiar conditions of Mr. Gully's first nomination being overlooked and of an undeviating observance of precedent

"Woman's Rights" was the subject of an interesting debate at Wednesday's sitting of the Wesleyan Conference at Plymouth. A party in the Church, headed by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, desire that women should be eligible to sit as members of the Conference, and Mr. Price Hughes moved accordingly, and made a long speech in support of the motion. The proposal was strongly resisted as inconsistent with the fundamental constitution of the Church, and as an innovation which would work much evil. Dr. Jenkin denounced all this talk about women as a passing craze, which, on its way to oblivion, would bequeath perpetual trouble and humiliation. The Rev. W. L. Atkinson asked if they were to have women in the Conference "to make daubs of colour on that sombre assemblage, like poppies in a wheat field?" By 187 votes to 169 the conference rejected the proposal of Mr. Price Hughes.

A most distressing accident occurred near Baltimore, on the south-west coast of Ireland, on Sunday night. The fishing smack Zenith, of an Isle of Man port, sailed from a Cork seaside village to Baltimore with twenty-seven persons on board, eighteen of whom formed a pleasure party. The smack set sail in the evening on the return passage. She caught fire when well out from Baltimore, and at midnight she was seen from the shore all ablaze. Her occupants became panic-stricken. Nine of them took to the little boat, but the boat capsized, and the nine persons were drowned. The others succeeded in reaching the rocks, where with great difficulty, and after much suffering, they were rescued by coastguardsmen.

Bright and promising prospects are held out to sportsmen for "The Twelfth" by the reports received this week from the various Scottish moors. Indeed, in some districts the outlook has not been so encouraging for many year, and that not only on account of the comparative numerical superiority of the grouse coveys, but also in respect of the strong, healthy, and vigorous condition of the birds. The reports bear almost uniform testimony to the healthy condition of the birds.

In the Queen's Bench, London, on Tuesday, in the case of Kemphall *v.* Holland, which was an action for breach of promise, £10,000 damages being claimed, the jury found for the defendant, and the plaintiff thereupon created a scene in Court. Later in the day she was indicted at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of intent to murder. The jury, however, acquitted her.

At Smallburgh, Norfolk, on Tuesday, Lord Wodehouse, the eldest son of Earl Kimberley, was convicted before the bench of local Magistrates of having assaulted John Gaymer, builder, by pulling him off a chair while Gaymer was speaking at an open-air meeting during the recent election contest. He was fined £5, including costs.

Mr. Francis M. Coldwells, ex-M.P. for North Lambeth, and one of the Liberator directors on bail, was found dead in his garden at Bournemouth on Monday evening. At an inquest on Tuesday death was shown to have resulted from natural causes. The deceased's son stated that his father had been almost killed by worry.

In rather boisterous weather the Valkyrie started from Gourock Bay last Saturday afternoon, on her voyage across the Atlantic. The Valkyrie has been ketch-rigged for the voyage, and will be navigated across by Captain James Harrison, of the Anchor liner Corean.

The marriage of his Grace the Duke of Argyll to the Hon. Ina Erskine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Archibald M'Neill of Colonsay, was solemnised on Tuesday in the chapel of the Bishop's Palace, Ripon.

A workman named Burness died at Enfield on Wednesday from the effects of drinking a pint of whisky "neat" on Sunday. He became unconscious soon after drinking the whisky, and after being taken home never left his bed.

An appalling railway disaster is reported from Yokohama. While a gale was raging last Saturday and driving up the sea on to the coast line of railway between Hiroshima and Kobe, a train conveying four hundred Japanese soldiers, who had just returned from China, went off the rails. The front engine and eleven carriages ran into the sea, and were overwhelmed. The occupants, 140 soldiers, were drowned.

It is stated that fresh pressure has been brought to bear upon the Turkish Government with respect to the proposed reforms in Armenia, and "it is believed" that a satisfactory answer will shortly be received.

A telegram from Yokohama states that since the outbreak of cholera in Japan over five thousand persons of nine thousand attacked have died. Cholera is also raging in Corea, and in the Liao-tung Peninsula.

A wide scheme of education reform has been resolved on by the Russian Government. As an experiment, compulsory attendance at elementary schools in four provinces will be ordered.

Shocks of earthquake were experienced on Tuesday morning in Florence and district, and the inhabitants of the city were thrown into a state of alarm.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. H. H. O'Connell, M. S. C.; Lieut.-Gen. J. Kieth Fraser, C.M.G.; Sir T. Wade, G.C.M. G., K.C.B.; Earl of Verulam; Lord Bellew; Sir J. Tomes; Sir R. Abercromby; Rev. Dr. Watts; Mr. J. Balfour of Balbirnie; Mr. F. M. Coldwells; Sir J. Antoniadas, K. C. M.G.; Prof. Von Sybel; Princess Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau.

A RAWALPINDI correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—A terrible tragedy occurred here last night. Towards midnight the Mess Sergeant and servants at the Officer' Mess, 4th Dragoon Guards, were aroused by cries, and found the chowkider wounded by a spear thrust in the arm, the Messman weltering in blood, his wife in a dying state, and his daughter, a young woman of 18, already dead, all wounded with frightful gashes in the stomach. The old man died almost at once, and no hopes are entertained of his wife's recovery. At present there is no clue to the mystery; nothing was stolen out of the house. He died before he could give any information, and the woman is too far gone to give any. The poor man was well known to many, having been for 25 years in the service of Baron Bentinck, late Deputy Commissioner of Wazirabad as khansama. On leaving India Baron Bentinck promised him the post of Messman of the 4th Dragoon Guards' Mess, which he filled to their entire satisfaction. He leaves two younger children. The police, who were summoned at once have been busily engaged in investigating the affair, and suspect the assassin is the husband of the murdered girl. This man married her some months ago, and having sold all her jewels and spent her dowry, ill-treated her so cruelly that she was forced to return to her parents.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. Y. M. C. A.

THE return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Young Men's Christian Association was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday. Owing to the capital form displayed by the Young Men on the previous occasion, when they had faced the best XI. of the Gymkhana, increased interest was evinced in this match, a large number of spectators lining the boundary. This time the Gymkhana were not at their strongest but they had for their aid the destructive bowlers Hair and Anderson, the reliable and fast scoring bats, Reynolds and Cheetham, who could both take up the attack, if necessary, and above all a steady wicket-keeper and leader in Stephens. The bowlers being dead on the wicket there was no opportunity to judge the fielding, but towards the end it was not what could be desired. The Y. M. C.A. having won the toss at once decided to bat, and Anderson and Hair commenced the attack. The latter bowler was literally unplayable. He opened most successfully with a maiden, which included a wicket. In his second over the same thing occurred. The third over was a maiden without a wicket, but he made up for it very soon for the fourth over was a maiden with two wickets. The fifth over also would have been a maiden with a wicket, had not Aldridge sent him to the boundary the first ball of that over, but the player succumbed to a pretty break in the same over. With such an analysis to grace the score book from a bowler's point of view, there was no wonder, that the Young Men's score was very poor, the telegraph indicating 6 wickets for 17 runs. Hair's pretty analysis in the end was not much spoilt, for when the whole of the Y. M. C. A. team was disposed of for 73 runs, his account stood 8 wickets for 11 runs. The left-hander was not so successful as his colleague, the analysis showing Anderson's average to be 2 for 27 runs. Cheetham and Reynolds who were tried towards the end for five and two overs respectively did no damage, but later on both played their part most creditably as fast-scoring bats, putting up a contribution of 34 and 48 respectively. Of the Y. M. C. A. team Smith and Harrington were the only two to enter into double figures. A really good stand was made by the last pair Allan and Smith, who pulled up the score from 46 to 73; Smith carrying his bat for 14 runs. Harrington only scored 12 runs, but remained the longest time at the crease, and before he succumbed to Hair's curly one he played several very difficult and well-pitched balls. Sutton one of the first pair hit Anderson for 6 over the boundary, but that was all his score. He could not continue as merrily as he opened. The left-hander had his revenge by clean-bowling Sutton before he had had an opportunity of taking any further liberty with the bowling. With 73 runs to make and over an hour and a half at their disposal the Gymkhana opened their venture. They knocked up a total of 128 runs at the cost of 7 wickets by six o'clock, the hour fixed to draw stumps, and won the match very easily by 55 runs, Reynolds and Cheetham being responsible for 82 runs between them. Both these players are now in very good form, and ran up their share of the score quite easily. The Young Men tried their best to snatch the game out of the fire, but these determined players were bent upon making a score. The six bowlers of the Y. M. C. A. were tried one after the other, but the bats proved much too good to be disposed of for a small total. Below are the full scores and bowling analysis:—

Y. M. C. A.

H W Collins, c Cheetham, b Hair	1
C Sutton, b Anderson	6
S Lyon, c Stephens, b Hair	1
W B George, b Hair	4
R K Har

POONA GYMKHANA.

G Greig, run out	5
A D Wilkins, b Kirtikar, c Vyavahaker	32
H E Browne, b G N Bhendare, c Vyavaharker	35
L N Desa, b L S Bhandare	4
Dr Wyatt, b Chonkar	23
G G Sale, b Kirtikar, c Kothare	21
G R Kirkenbeck, b G N Bhandare	9
J M Usborne, b Gosavi	6
H P Fernyhough, run out	30
F J Bowen, b Gosavi, c Kothare	34
F W Bain, not out	1
Extras	14
Total...	220

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
D M Chonker	90	60	4	1
S Kothare	30	15	1	0
L S Bhandare	70	36	4	1
G R Kirtikar	89	44	2	2
G N Bhandare	125	63	9	2
N B Dadarkar	10	10	0	0
N J Joshi	25	12	0	0
U V Gosavi	65	38	3	2

THE CASE OF OPIUM SMUGGLING.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Vasanji Dossa and Lowji Keshowji were charged before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with possessing and importing 81 tolas of opium worth about Rs. 1,200, from Rutlam, in the Central Provinces. Mr. Rustam Pestanji Jehangir, with the Chief Abkari Inspector Faizdilakhan appeared to prosecute, while the accused were defended by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law. The facts of the case have already been reported :—

Faizullakhan, chief abkari inspector, stepped into the witness-box, and corroborated the facts, already published in these columns. He said that he arrested the accused Vasanji, at the Grant Road station, as he was alighting from a carriage. He had his luggage taken to a chowkey, and examined it in the presence of a punch. In the bedding he found two mattresses. In the cover of which there were concealed two flattened gunny bags of opium. He also found a basket which contained opium, which was concealed by fruit and some sweetmeats being covered over it. There was a large copper jar of water, which had two distinct parts. From the bottom of the neck to the top, which was screwed on to the bowl, there was water while the bowl contained opium. There was also a trunk containing opium, which was covered by sugar-candy, that was placed merely to avoid suspicion. There were some empty bottles of essence in it evidently placed to destroy the smell of opium, water being sprinkled on it.

The magistrate enquired if there was any evidence to prove the charge against the second accused ?

Mr. Rustom informed the magistrate that the second accused got out at Surat station to drink water, and he missed the train, which started before he could get in again. He was brought back to Bombay, on Friday evening. Three stoppers of the bottle of essence which were found empty from the box were recovered from the second accused. Besides one of the mattresses from which the opium was found belonged to him.

The magistrate said that the evidence was not sufficient to convict the second accused of criminal offence, which was not committed under his jurisdiction, the accused having got out at Surat, and no opium having been found on him in Bombay, or at Surat.

In cross-examination by Mr. Talyarkhan on behalf of Vasanji witness said that the prisoner made a clean breast of the whole affair as soon as he was arrested, stating that he was induced by a Borah, ac Oojein, to do business in opium, which he said was most lucrative. It was at his instigation that, he said, he had been led to smuggling the opium.

Mr. Talyarkhan, in adressing the court, said that the case was of a most painful character as the accused was a very respectable man and a man of means owning large, property in Bombay, and doing a large import business. He was also a partner in a carpet factory. He hoped that in passing sentence the court would take into consideration the fact that accused had, immediately after he had been arrested, made a statement admitting the possession of opium, and explaining how he had come by it. That he had committed the offence with which he stood charged was clear, but it was also clear that the accused had unfortunately been made a dupe of by others, and that he himself had no guilty intention to defraud the Government of their revenue. Mr. Talyarkhan urged that under such extenuating circumstances the court should take a lenient view of the case, and inflict a sentence of fine only and not imprisonment, as the accused was acting under the evil design and influence of other persons.

The magistrate discharged the second accused Lowji Keshowji in the absence of evidence, but in passing sentence upon Vasanji, he remarked that the case was a very bad one, every skill and ingenuous resource at the command of the accused being used to avoid detection and seizure. Such an attempt to deceive Government and to defraud them of revenue should be put a stop to, and in such cases the pleadings of the counsel for the accused could not be of any avail. Under the circumstances, the magistrate sentenced Vasanji to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in addition to a fine of Rs. 500 with the alternative of further rigorous imprisonment for three months. The opium was ordered to be confiscated, and sent to the Collector of Customs.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain C. W. Field, 26th Punjab Infantry has qualified for appointment to the Judge, Advocate-General's Department.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence in India, from the 15th August, is grated to Lieutenant G. B. Gough, Commissariat Transport Department.

Forty-four days' privilege leave of absence in India, from the 1st September, is granted to Second-Lieutenant C. E. Dick, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Major G. J. F. Talbot, No. 24 Company Eastern Division, R. A., is granted general leave of absence for six months to England on urgent private affairs.

Captain J.A. Gibbons. R. E., has been transferred from the Bengal to the Punjab Command, Military Works Department, and has been ordered to proceed to Murree.

New rules for the firing of tima guns have been apporved by the Government of India, and the stations at which they are to be fired will shortly be published in the Commander-in-Chief's general orders.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—12th Madras Infantry.—Captain F. W. H. Cox to be Wing Commander.; Lieutenants W. W. F. C. Musgrave and A. DeL Faunce to be Permanant Wing Officers,16th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant R. H. Dewing to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant E. G. Jones to be Permanent Wing Officer. 17th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant G. P. R. Beaman to be Permanent Wing Officer. 19th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. F. Harding to be Permanent Wing Officer. 21st Madras Infantry.—Captain H. T. Brooking to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant L. W. Fox to be Permanent Wing Officer. 23rd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant E.F. Harding to be Permanent Wing Officer. 34th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant W. St. G. Chamier to be Permanent Wing Officer. 27th Madras Infantry.—Captain T. French to be Wing Commander. Lieutenant C. L. Perrin to be Permanent Wing Officer. 19th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. C. Steen, from 1st Bombay Lancers, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL CROP.

First Forecast of the Til (Sesamum) Crop of the Central Provinces.—Season 1895.—The autumn crop was sown under favourable circumstances except in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul, where a long break in the rains considerably retarded sowing operations. Germination suffered in a few districts, owing to the long spell of dry weather in July, and re-sowing to a limited extent in the poorer soils was necessitated, but in all districts the plants have now come up well and are in healthy condition. The season has afforded good opportunities for weeding, and present prospects are favourable throughout the Provinces. The cold weather crop is not yet in the ground.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

First Cotton Forecast of the Central Provinces, Season 1895.—Sowings were successfully effected in most districts during June, but at parts, owing to the temporary cessation of the rains after the first heavy burst, some delay was caused. The long break in July has, on the whole, been beneficial, though in the south of the Nurbudda Valley the crop narrowly escaped destruction from the prolonged drought. In parts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Chhindwara, some re-sowing was necessitated, owing to the failure of the seeds to germinate or to withering of the plants during the break. Germination is now, however, reported to have been satisfactory in all districts except Chhindwara, and as the climatic conditions have been peculiarly favourable to weeding operations, present prospects are decidedly favourable, especially in the districts where the crop is of importance.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Brigadier-General Kinloch has returned to the command of the Peshawar District consequent on the arrangements made for the break up of the Chitral Relief Force. Colonel R. M. Clifford, who has been officiating for him, proceeds to Delhi as Colonel on the staff. Lieutenant-Colonel Ridgeway, V. C., will be posted to Peshawar as Assistant Adjutant-General, but will continue to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters until Major-General Stedman, Quartermaster-General, returns from field service. Colonel Hailes, 6th Bengal Infantry, will be confirmed as Adjutant-General, Presidency District, vice Colonel Ridgeway.

Colonel Hammond will vacate the command of the Guides on September 28th on attaining 52 years of age. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Egerton, at present Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Command, whose post at Naini Tal will fall to Colonel Gaselee, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.

Mr. C. M. Rivaz succeeds Mr. Mackworth Young as 1st Financial Commisioner in the Punjab. Mr. Ibbetson has been appointed 2nd Financial Commissioner, but will continue to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Mr. Tupper acting for him in the Punjab.

The command of the Hongkong Battation is likely to fall vacant in October, as Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, Commandant, will probably succeed Colonel Shakespear as Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi.

The proposal of the Jubilee Committee of the Martiniere College, Lucknow, to celebrate by architectural improvements—the completion of the first half century of the institution's existence will commend itself to many. Its Jubileo is only a sort of coming of age in the case of a college, but La Martiniere is already widely and favourably known for the work it has done ; and old pupils will doubtless be found in numbers to show their gratitude by helping to beautify the building.

The lascar is a quiet individual who will stand a good deal of pushing, remarks the *Madras Times*, but a disastrous story turns up of an unfortunate lascar who stood too much. The story runs that a lascar named Balaram was pushed overboard while working on board the *Shahjehan* in the Madras Harbour. It seems that nine lascars were at work on the vessel, under the supervision of Mr. William Hoseason, the third officer. It is alleged that Mr. Hoseason, finding the men dilatory at their duty, took to pushing and striking the delinquents, and that he ended by pushing Balaram overboard. The unfortunate man apparently met his fate at the hands of a shark or in the "salt-sea ooze," as nothing has been seen or heard of him since. The police flag was at once hoisted on board, whereupon Inspector Fitzpatrick of the Marine Division, proceeded to the vessel. Mr. Hoseason was taken prisoner, and brought ashore. He was released on bail, and will be put on his trial at the Town Police Court. Independently of Mr. Hoseason's case, it may be remarked as strange that accidents in the course of unloading ships are not more common than they are. Between open hatchways and open gangways and a crowd of workers, there is very little room to "shove," and yet a good deal of pushing generally goes on.

With reference to the statement of a contemporary, we may say that Sir Comer Petheram has never made it a secret that he would retire some time next year, but that the date of his retirement has not even been approximately fixed. Speculation as to his successor is decidedly premature.

In the Croft Merchandise Marks Act case three applications for adjournment were successively urged. In admitting the third, under section 526A of the Ilbert Bill, and adjourning the case till the 30th, the Magistrate stated his belief that the step was only intended to gain time.

Mr. Rowbotham, the Sydney tea-buyer, is on his way to Calcutta, via Colombo. He says that the imports of India and Ceylon tea into Australia this year will outweigh the quantity taken from China. Australia, he declares, can work off thirty million lbs. a year. The consumption per head of the population is eight lbs., as against four lbs. in London.

When Mr. Bignell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Umballa Division, retires next month, Mr. Pitman, now on furlough, probably succeeds him, Mr. Leach being transferred from the Punjab to the Sind and Beluchistan Division. Mr. Lees, Superintendent of the Arakan Division, has been granted short leave on medical certificate, and Mr. Williams holds charge during his absence.

The Lahore paper writes : A large centre, that is large for eastern Afghanistan, such as the town of Mian Killa, has a wide-spread trade connection, and as men of all shades of politics meet there, and are able to hamper or advance the interests of the town in outlying parts of the country, the hands of the leading men are tied diplomatically, and they must study the wishes of all its supporters. Where a deep feeling is expressed against us, they must not show too great alacrity to come to terms with our demands, and at first, it may be that, owing to the necessity to temporise, attacks on our position at Mundah were permitted. But self-preservation is the first instinct, and when the alternative is to bring the game to an end, or to have their town destroyed, preventible nuisances are likely to be stopped. But this may not be effected without opposition ; intrigue will be at work, rival factions may contend for the supremacy, and rival claimants may spring up for the mantle left behind by Umra Khan. For this reason disturbances may be expected to follow on our withdrawal from Jhandol ; and the spark once lighted may spread along the border.

The Committee which is to meet at Simla to consider questions connected with Bengal Cavalry accounts will consist of Colonel E. A. Money Lieutenant-Colonel Vanrenen (Commandant, 5th Bengal Cavalry) and Lieutenant Marlow, Military Accounts Department. It will probably complete its work in ten days or a fortnight, as it will have merely to see whether one or two columns cannot be struck out of the liability sheet to simplify the monthly check sheet and to arrange that *chanda* and other funds shall be debited under their proper heads. This Committee has no connection with that which will assemble during the cold weather to deal with the frontier force cavalry accounts. The object of the latter will be to secure uniformity in the systems of regimental accounts.

The annual Report on the Chin Hills issued says that intercourse between the Chins and Shans and Burmans of the plains is increasing, and traders from the plains now move freely amongst the hills. Colonies of Chins are settling in the Kale Valley. The Chief Commissioner places on record his high appreciation of Mr. Carey's six years' work in the hills, which he has performed with indomitable energy, sound judgment and conspicuous success. To Mr. Tuck, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Bigg-Withers, Mr. Thruston and the army officers and men Sir Frederick Frayer also gives his thanks.

A subadar of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment at Chaman made his escape to the Amir's territory from Quetta last Sunday, having been found guilty of insubordination. He is said to have taken service in a like capacity in the Amir's country. The man took no accoutrements with him.

We are asked to warn intending visitors to Kashmir that anthrax has broken out recently amongst the horses at Gulmarg. One gentleman has already lost some valuable animals. The stables in which the outbreak occurred have been destroyed. A Veterinary Surgeon has been telegraphed for, and every precaution will, no doubt, be taken to stamp out the disease, but should the epidemic spread visitors may find a difficulty in getting their horses back from an infected district.

Surgeon-Colonel Spencer, Bengal Medical establishment, has been granted the good service pension which is available in consequence of the retirement of Surgeon-Major General Rice.

Lieutenant Ommaney, R.N., of the *Victor Emanuel*, was found dead on the beach near Bay View, Honkong, on the 24th July.

H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala leaves Mussoorie for Simla about the 1st proximo, on a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and after a short stay there goes down to Kapurthala to be present at the Desehra festival.

The unification of the Indian Medical Services in the three Presidencies will shortly be carried into effect. It is part and parcel of the Army Reorganisation scheme, and only awaits the formal sanction of the India Office. The three Services will be amalgamated, and will be worked as at present through the Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

General Low's despatch, which deals with the Chitral campaign as a whole, has reached Army Headquarters. It contains a long list of officers mentioned for good service rendered in the field.

Captain Hobday, R. H. A., was to leave Meerut for Simla on the 15th. He is going to reproduce an original burlesque of his at the Simla theatre. As it has already been well received at Dublin and Poona, there is every chance of its being an equal success at Simla. It will be re-written up to date, and many local and topical allusions may be expected. Captain and Mrs. Hobday will be the guests of his Excellency the Commander-in Chief and Lady White during their stay in Simla.

The war has awakened China. The Emperor has issued an edict ordering the construction of a railway between Tientsin and Chinkiang, and we are informed from the north that matters are so far advanced that an order for the necessary plant has been given to an English firm. There is also some talk of abandoning ancient methods in the military service, and of dressing, equipping and drilling the troops in the European style.

On the 14th instant the Magistrate of Fatehpur passed final orders in the case of Walter Thornton, the unfortunate lunatic to whose case we referred some days ago. Mr. Andrews, Thornton's uncle, through his representatives, stated that he could not afford to maintain his nephew at a public asylum. An order was accordingly passed directing the removal of the lunatic to the asylum at Bareilly. The Magistrate intimated that he intended to move the Judge to make an order under section 15, directing Andrews to pay all maintenance charges. We sincerely trust the Judge will see his way to make this order. Otherwise Andrews, as a return for the care he has bestowed in giving his nephew a stake, a chain and two rupees a month by way of food, clothe and lodging, will get precisely what he plainly wants—which is to have the lunatic taken off his hands.

The Secretary of State has decided that the promotion of Lieutenant Harley to the rank of Captain shall, in consideration of the exceptionally good service rendered by that officer during the siege of Chitral, be ante-dated by three years, and that on his promotion on 16th July, 1898, he shall be granted the brevet rank of Major. Lieutenant Harley's first commission is dated 16th July, 1890, so that his promotion to the rank of Major on the completion of eight years service will indeed be a remarkable advancement for an officer of the Staff Corps, but quite justified by the gallant service rendered by him.

Telegraphic communication by Dir and Chitral, along the Panjkora route, was established a few days ago. Everything is absolutely peaceful in Chitral itself, where the people show but little interest in the settlement of their affairs by the British Government. Supplies and ammunition for the garrison are being steadily forwarded over the Lowarai Pass. The Buffs will not be withdrawn to Dir until this work is completed. Each Maxim gun will have twelve thousand rounds of ammunition : while the infantry will have the full service complement.

Cholera prevails at various points throughout China, but apparently not with the virulence experienced in Japan or in the French Colonies South of Hongkong. It is stated that the disease has been extinguished at the Pescadores. This is doubtless correct, as the Japanese troops have left the Pescadores, it is believed, and have concentrated at Tamsui and Taipeh-fu, North Formosa, preparatory to the attack upon the Black Flags, who are still holding out Auping. So far as can be ascertained, no forward movement has been attempted by the Japanese, who either have a wholesome dread of the Black Flags or else have determined to annihilate them in one gigantic encounter. We do not hear much of the disbandment of Chinese troops.

The recall of the Sikkim-Tibet Boundary Commission does not come as a surprise. For weeks past it has been seen that progress was impossible and the little party under Mr. Claude White have patiently awaited the orders of the Government of India rather than the re-appearance of the Chinese Commissioner. It would, of course, have been practicable to delimit the border without that official ; but, as the Lhassa lamas would have had every pillar demolished a few days after its erection, the building of landmarks would have been mere waste of labour. China is not, in the least, to blame for the fiasco. The Pekin Government loyally carried out their part of the treaty under which the operations were begun, sending a Commissioner who was quite ready to work with Mr. White ; but this representative of the Celestial Empire was checkmated at every turn by the Tibetans. The Amban himself cannot enforce Chinese authority in Tibet, and the lamas scoff at all "orders" from Pekin. The Sikkim-Tibet frontier, therefore, will have to remain without its line of pillars. No one will be the better or worse for this, for it is only at the passes that any line is necessary and these are closed by snow for the greater part of the year. The net result of the Commission is that some knowledge has been squired of the mountain ranges which guard the approaches to Tibet from India, and a small amount of surveying has been done.

"On the 6th 22nd, 23rd, and 25th July, 1895," says the *Telugu Harp*, "four tigers, at the rate of one on each day, fell victims to the unerring rifle of the Maharajah of Jeypore, who is always ready either day or night with his usual love of sport, to start immediately on the report of a tiger being in the neighbourhood anywhere hearing within the radius of 10 miles from Jeypor. The last three animals were killed on dark nights between 9 and 12 P. M., while it was raining cats and dogs. It is a curious fact to note that he killed each of these brutes at a single shot. In all he has killed a dozen tigers ever since first he began to handle the gun."

Information has been received in Honkong by telegram to the effect that in consequence of restrictions placed upon the Chinese at Saigon, with the object of preventing the introduction of plague, the Chinese residents resorted to riot. One of the Guild Halls was burned down. Several Frenchmen were wounded while quelling the riot.

In the Namhoi District, the mulberry trees have been devastated by a new caterpillar. Serious damage is likely to accrue to the silk trade, and prices for raw silk are expected to rise.

The elections for the Councils-General and District Councils in France took place on July 28. They were remarkable for the defeat of the Socialists, and the reduction in the number of Royalists and Imperialists who were returned. The number of Republican supporters of the present Government elected was largely increased at these Departmental elections. Disturbances occurred at several places. Out of 1,443 seats that had to be filled, the Socialists have thus far only obtained twelve, and though 131 second ballots will be necessary, there are scarcely any of them in which the Socialists can possibly win. The Republicans already elected number 1,013.

The German Emperor has conferred upon the Emperor of Japan the Collar of the Black Eagle, which was conveyed by the German Minister. At the close of the audience his Majesty conferred upon the German Minister the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rising Sun. In a subsequent audience the German Minister presented to his Majesty the Emperor the insignia of the Royal Bavarian Order of St. Hubertus, which the Prince Regent of Bavaria had conferred upon his Majesty some time previously

THE COST OF WOVEN CLOTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a leading article, in your issue of June 21, you cite me as having stated at the India Office, on May 27 last, that wages amount to "from 30 to 58 per cent." of the cost of woven cloth. Permit me to quote, from the verbatim report, what I actually did say :—"From 30 to 50 per cent. of the cost of making a piece of calico goes in wages, stores, commissions, carriage, and freight. The whole value of the piece is taxed on its arrival in India, while the Indian manufacturer escapes with the five per cent. duty on the yarn, whether it be excise on import, plus the five per cent. duty he pays on such stores as he has to import. The amount which goes in wages, salaries, commissions, and freight or carriage, which is as much a part of the value of the piece as the yarn, escapes entirely." In the case of a piece which costs ne 45d. (forty-five) pence in yarn, and 70d. (seventy) pence delivered in Manchester, leaving out of consideration the further charges for packing and freight to India, it is difficult to find any exaggeration in the statement for which I made myself responsible. I shall be obliged if you will insert this correction.—Yours, &c.,

TOM GARNETT,
President, United Cotton Manufacturers' Association.
Clitheroe, July 29.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The sixtieth report of the court of directors of the above bank was presented at the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday week :—

Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1895. The net profits for that period, including $129,655·61, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $1,763,802·38. The directors recommend the transfer of $500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of reserve fund, which fund will then stand at $5,500,000. After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation $1,248,802·38, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of one pound and five shillings per share, which will absorb $444,444·44. The difference in exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2-1 5-8, the rate of the day, amounts to $492,140·92. The balance $312,217·02 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

Directors.—The Honourable J. J. Keswick, Mr. J. S. Moses and Mr. C. J. Holliday having resigned on leaving the Colony, the Honourable A. Bell-Irving, Mr. M. D. Ezekiel, and Mr. G. B. Dodwell, have been invited to fill the vacancies. These appointments require confirmation at this Meeting. Mr. J. Kramer has been appointed Chairman and the Honourable A. McConachie Deputy Chairman for the current year.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. S. G. Bird.

Abstract of assets and Liabilities, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 30th June, 1895 :—

LIABILITIES.

Paid up Capital		$ 10,000,000.00
Reserve fund		5,000,000.00
Marine Insurance account		250,000.00
Notes in Circulation		9,543,171.26
Deposits { Silver	$ 88,806,093.74	
Deposits { Sterling £3,500,107.13	= 30,008,345.32	119,814,395.06
Bills payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments)		20,786,689.14
Profit and loss account		1,763,802·38
		$167,128,037.84

ASSETS.

Cash	$ 44,864,055.59
Bullion in hand and in transit	6,726,394.02
Investments, viz. :—	
£250,000 0 0 2½ per cent. Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a special London Reserve	$1,900,000.00
£539,700 0 0 Consols and other Sterling Securities	5,054,751.22
	6,954,751.22
Bills discounted, Loans and Credits	47,650,726.98
Bills receivable	60,036,316.14
Bank premises	995,793.89
Dead stock	100,000.00
	$167,128,037.84

Profit and loss account, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 30th June, 1895.

Dr.		
To amounts written off :—		
Remuneration to Directors		$ 15,000.00
To Dividend account :—		
£1·5 per Share on 80,000 Shares = £120,000 @ 4/6		444,444.44
To Dividend adjustment account :—		
Difference in Exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 2/1 5-8, the rate of the day		492,140.92
To transfer to reserve Fund		500,000.00
To Balance carried forward to next half-year		312,217.02
		$1,763,802.38
Cr.		
By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December 1894	$ 129,655.61	
Amount of Net Profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1895, after making provision forbad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due	1,634,146.77	
		$1,763,802.38
		$1,763,802.38
RESERVE FUND.		
To Balance		$5,000,000.00
		$5,000,000.00
By Balance, 31st December, 1894		$5,000,000.00
By Transfer from Profit and Loss Account		500,000.00
		$5,500,000.00

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
J. C. PETER, Acting Chief Accountant.
J. KRAMER, A. McCONACHIE, R. M. GRAY, } Directors.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

F. HENDERSON, S. G. BIRD, } Auditors.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1895.

COATES MEMORIAL FUND.

Bankers :—Bank of Calcutta, Ld.

The following are the subscriptions to the above Fund up to date :—

	Rs.
Rajah Benoy Krishna, Bahadoor	100
James Linton, Esq.	100
Maharaja Sir Sourdro Mohun Tagore, Kt, C I E	50
Maharaja Doorga Churn Law, C I E	50
Joy Gobind Law, Esq, Sheriff of Calcutta	50
Mrs Gupta (widow of the late Surgeon-Major B Gupta, I M S)	40
U L Bose, Esq, Solicitor	26
Dr Juggobunno Bose, F C U	25
D E Cranenburgh, Esq	25
Dr Nilrattan Sirkar	25
Dr Doyal Chunder Shome, Rai Bahadoor	25
Messrs R Scott, Thomson and Co, Ld	25
Dr S Barman	25
Messrs Begg, Dunlop and Co	25
Obhoy Churn Law, Esq	25
Golab Chand Noulukka, Esq	25
Dr Goo Pogose	20
Dr K N Sen	20
Dr P N Mookerjee	20
Dr Zahiruddin Ahmed	20
Dr S Bhattacharjee	20
Dr R C Mittra	20
Messrs Apear and Co	20
Mrs Roy (widow of the late Surgeon-Major G G Roy, I M S)	21
Chandi Churn Law, Esq	20
Dr Heera Lall Ghose	20
Dr S P Sarbadikari	16
Dr E W Chambers	16
Dr S Bachoo	16
Paul Knight, Esq, Editor, "Statesman"	16
Messrs Hamilton and Co	16
Dr Rasul Lall Dey, Rai Bahadoor, C I E	15
Dr Devendro Nath Roy	15
Dr Kailash Chunder Bose, Rai Bahadur	15
Dr K N Sing	14
Dr S C Sarbadikari, F C U	10
Dr N N Chuckerbutty	10
The Hon'ble Serajul Islam, Khan Bahadoor	10
Dr K G Sircar	10
Dr R Sen	10
D King, Esq, Bank of Calcutta, Ld	10
Dr Mohendro Lall Sircar, C I E	10
Dr M N Gupta	10
Dr J G Anderson	10
Dr S O Moses	10
Revd R R Chowdry	10
Dr W Younan	10
Dr J N Ghose	10
Dr Mrs K Gangull	10
Dr S P Banerjee	10
Dr M L Dey	10
Dr U Banerjee	10
Dr Chuni Lall Bose, F C S	10
Dr S P Sarbadikari	10
Dr A K Basu	10
Dr Kala Chand Dey	10
E S Vardon, Esq	10
H G Sanders, Esq	10
J Frerichs, Esq	10
Messrs Thos Cook and Co	10
Dr O C Mitter	10
W H Weir, Esq	10
Messrs James Murray and Co	10
Messrs Cooke and Kelvey	10
Dr N L Day	10
Messrs J Monteith and Co	10
Dr M Masoona	10
Prince Mahomed Baktiar Shah	10
Dr K K Bagchi	10
Surgeon Lt-Col R L Dutt, I M S	10
H G Boyd, Esq	10
In Subscriptions of Rs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	378
Total Rs	1,718

Further donations will be thankfully received either by the Bankers, or by

LAWRENCE FERNANDEZ, M.D.,
Honorary Treasurer.
5, Boyd Street, August, 12th, 1895.

THE CROFT MERCHANDISE MARKS CASE.

The hearing of the case in which Mr. John Croft stands charged at the instance of the Board of Revenue with offences under sections 487 and 488 I.P.C. and sections 6 and 7 Merchandise Marks Act, came on for hearing before Mr. W. B. Thomson, Joint Magistrate of Alipur, on Tuesday Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Government prosecutor appeared on behalf of the prosecution and the accused was represented by Babu Hem Chunder Roy.

The pleader for the accused applied to the Court to quash the present proceeding on a petition.

The petition which after briefly stating the facts in the excise prosecution, which resulted in a conviction and fine went on to show that an appeal against that decision was pending, and that the same witnessess would again be examined and might reasonably be expected to depose to the same facts as in the former trial. The act which was now alleged against the petitioner and which formed the basis of the present indictment formed part of the transaction alleged against him in the case tried by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. The excise authorities were on their own showing fully cognisant of the facts now put forward. The present charges could have been proceeded with in the former trial before Mr. S. D. Roy, who was fully competent to deal with them. The petitioner submitted that under the circumstances, he had been advised that the present charges could not be proceeded with while the previous conviction was still in force which he submitted was a bar to the present proceedings under section 403 Cr. P. C. The excise authorities had started the present prosecution with a view to cause the petitioner further harassment, expense and annoyance and the court was therefore asked to quash these proceedings under section 403 C. P. C. and to direct the accused's discharge.

Babu Ashutosh Biswas opposed the application and submitted that section 403 C. P. C. was not a bar to the present prosecution. After reading this section and section 235 he said that the questions at issue in this case were wholly different from those in the other case. He contended that if in the course of one transaction several acts were committed each of these acts or series of acts constituted an offence by itself and the person or persons committing these different acts might be tried for all the offences at one trial, but if he was prosecuted for one of these offences at one trial, he could be tried for the other offences at a subsequent trial. This was clear from the wording of section 403 read with the first paragraph of section 235 which was expressly excluded from the operation of section 403. All that they had to prove in the first case was that Mr. Croft manufactured and had in his possession certain liquors. The question at issue in the present case was whether Mr. Croft did or did not fraudulently affix labels to the bottles which did not describe their contents correctly. As the pleader for the defence having referred to certain advice which his client had received as to section 403 being a bar to the present case, the learned Government pleader also desired to mention for his information that the opinions of the Advocate General and the Standing Counsel had been obtained by the prosecution and these opinions accorded with his own, namely that section 403 was not a bar to this prosecution.

The Court.—I quite agree with you. I consider that the offence with which the accused is now being charged is quite a distinct offence from the charge of which he was convicted, though a separate charge might have been made against him on the occasion of the former trial. The petition, therefore, that the proceedings be quashed, is rejected.

The pleader for the defence then put in a second petition praying for a postponement on the ground that the records of the excise case were not in Court.

Babu Ashutosh Biswas opposed the Application. The record would be sent for and they could go on in the meantime without it.

Babu Hem Chunder Roy thought that the record would be needed in the Appeal Court and it would be more convenient if this case was fixed for hearing on some day after the 28th instant, the date fixed by Mr. Pratt the District Judge, for the hearing of the appeal in the excise case.

The Court.—There is no reason why this case should stand over till the appeal is heard. The petition is dismissed.

After the Government pleader had called D'Cruz, his first witness, and had given notice to the other witness to leave the Court, Mr. Croft's pleader put in a third application for postponement on an entirely different ground. The petition was to the effect that Mr. Croft was desirous of moving the High Court for the transfer of this case from this Court to the file of some other equally competent Court, and under section 526 A. of the Criminal Procedure Code prayed for a fortnight's postponement to enable him to move the High Court for a transfer.

The Government pleader said that here he could not make any successful opposition. They could, of course, go into the evidence, but that was a matter for the Court to decide. Reading between the lines of the petitions put in he thought there could be no doubt that what Mr. Croft was particularly anxious about was that this case should not come on until after the appeal in the other matter was disposed of. He thought that some such application would be made, but there was no help for it, the petition was obligatory. There was at the same time nothing to prevent the Court from going into the evidence if it saw fit to do so.

The Court—You are quite right, but it is not worth while, and so we will not discuss that matter. The case might be transferred to some other Court and have to be heard "de novo." I must accept this petition although I think it is merely a dodge to gain time. The case is adjourned to the 30th instant.

On the application of the Government Prosecutor, an order was made directing that two bottles from each case be sent for examination by an expert, and on its own motion the Court increased the bail to Rs. 500.

Mr. Pratt, District Judge of Alipur, has fixed Wednesday, the 28th instant, for hearing the appeal against Mr. Croft's conviction in the case known as the Croft's Excise Prosecution.

THE SIMLA ARTS EXHIBITION.

There are some five hundred pictures in the Fine Arts Exhibition which opens to-day, the oils being in excess of the water-colours. The pictures as a whole are superior in merit to those usually sent in. Lieutenant Molyneux wins the Viceroy's prize with an admirable veiw of a gorge in the Central Himalayas, the cloud effects being very good indeed. Colonel Strahan has some beautiful pictures on view while Mr. Alex Scott has sent in a large number of canvasses, among which a portrait of Colonel Sam Black will claim much attention.

The following is the prize list :—

The Viceroy's medal : Lieutenant Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

The Lieutenant Governor's prize for oil-painting : Mrs. Barber.

The Society's prize for the best water-colour : Captain Doune.

The Commander-in-Chief's prize for commissioned officers : Major Hobday.

Mrs. Trevor's prize for a series of water-colours : Colonel Strahan.

Sir James Westland's prize for an Indian landscape in oils : Dr. Molyneux.

Colonel Ian Hamilton's prize for the best picture by a lady : Mrs. Uloth.

Maharaja of Cooch Behar's prize for an architectural subject : Major Temple.

Sir A. Miller's prize for a sketch of Simla scenery : Mrs. Bisset.

Ditto second for a drawing in pen and ink : Mr. Thesiger.

Ditto second for an Oriental figure study : Mr. Pirthawala.

The Society's prize for monochrome : Captain Ommaney.

Ditto for still life : Mrs. Reginald Campbell.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie's prizes : 1st Mrs. Morrison ; 2nd Mr. Thesiger.

Sir Henry Braebanbury's prizes for pictures by children : Misses Robson, Smith and Joubert.

Prize given by the President of the Simla Municipality : Mrs. Cecil Martindale.

The Society's prize for picture in any style by a native artist : Mr. Bomarji.

Prize for surface decoration : Mr. Satvalker.

Photgraphs highly commended : Captain Moore, Mr. Moore, Mr. Crommelin.

Commended : Lady Christian Bruce, Mr. T.

THE CHENGTU RIOTS.

ACCOUNT BY DR. STEVENSON.

On May 28, the American Methodist friends had obtained information that there was placard saying foreigners fried children for the oil in them. They sent early and informed the officials. He sent a few odd *ch'ai* ren. One of these went with one of the mission servants and tore a few of the placards down. At one place a man said these placards were not to be torn down, but he was surprised to find a *ch'ai* ren along. He then pretended he was talking about a paper pasted above it!! Although these placards had been up all day and the officials had early known about it, yet it was only a few minutes before the riot began that our mission had heard about it. During the best of the afternoon we heard some children yelling and throwing small stones. This was about 4-30. We sent our cards at once to nearly all the Yamens. They were received except the one sent to the *tsung pao* Kia Chu (head of streets and police) a Hunan man, who said "Puh shee"—we won't receive it. He soon followed with the vicious proclamations given herewith:—

"We have the proof that foreigners steal children. You people need not trouble yourselves, for we will never forgive the prisoners that we have captured. The foreign devils have engaged many of the low class people to steal children for making a certain class of oil. Our female servant Li has witnessed this with her own eyes. We hereby notify the people that they must keep their children at home, and must not let them go out and into danger."

We must remember that this official had been cured of a 20 years' ulcer of the leg by Dr. Canright a short time previously. When I first entered the *Hsien* Yamen the next day I was questioned by a Hunan man with a red tassel, who said he was an assistant to a Hunan official, the first weiyuan of the Hwayang Magistrate. He asked me if there were any foreigners in Hunan. I told him I thought there were on the outskirts. He laughed me to scorn and reminded me that foreigners did not enter Hunan. Moreover when our riot was in full blast a big Hunan man was heard telling the people, "When one foreigner comes to Hunan we kill one! We sweep the streets with them. You Szechwen men are no good. Why don't you strike!" It is my honest conviction that until the time Hunan has at least one open city, these proud Confucian Hunan teachers and underlings will be able to make theirs boasts with deadly effect. If France wishes to make the Chinese atone for the stoning that the venerable old Bishop of Chengtu received, they will partly do so by opening a city in Hunan (even if it is a small one) to trade. The Canadian Methodist Mission had last year made a fine present to the street of a fine side walk of thin flagstones. It proved our ruin, for the thin flags were broken in large pieces and thrown against the doors. In half an hour the gateman's room and street book-shop were cleaned out and strewn upon the street, books and tracts were littered all over the roadway. From 4-30 to 5 during this pillage, we had not shown ourselves. At last the inner doors were knocked down. The servants begged us to do something. Dr. Kilborn had a double-barrelled gun and 1 a 14 shot martini rifle. We appeared on the scene. The crowd dispersed in a hurry out of the gate and left the opposite mud wall clear. We fired three shots low down into this and then ran right into the street. The crowd were making about the liveliest running you ever saw. Dr. Kilborn ran one way and I the other and thus held about 50 yards of road clear. We stood our ground and the crowd began to slowly reappear and they wanted to talk. I pointed my rifle at a bold drunken fellow and he soon ran back and kept a proper distance. We then stood there and waited for the officials. Police soon did put in an appearance and they did make some little show of talk! But we soon saw that the police were on good terms with the people. Some of the police even went in and began to examine the place. We then knew our only hope was in the officials who the police said would be right there. The police persuaded us to go in, they said they would keep the street clear and the officials would be right there. One of my twin babies was taken by a woman servant of Dr. Kilborn and the other by an opium patient. My wife held on to the little baby and I held the rifle. Dr. Kilborn left his gun in the dispensary. We ran to the gate; there was just room for one to get through the hole. I was one of the last to get out and I pointed my rifle at a man who was yelling "[illegible]"—he like dead.

The smaller twin girl after being brought out of the gate, was dropped on the street by the woman servant, who said somebody pulled her hair. The little child was left crying on the street we don't know how long and was found by Dr. Kilborn's gate-keeper, a stranger in the city, but who after a while found a woman who had been breaking-off opium in our hospital. This woman took off her skirt and wrapped up the child so it could not be seen and brought her to the mission of our woman's board. The ladies there took the best of care of her till we saw her next day. After the experience at the barracks we got on the high and splendid wall of Chengtu on which we walked nearly two miles. Most of us had lost our Chinese shoes. Our babies legs were bare just as they were prepared for bed and it was getting cold. But we were glad to sit down on the cold stones opposite the west parade ground. Very soon after getting on the wall and while yet running we saw our fine new dispensary and ward going up in flames.

M. Hartwell's fine new house, the *Kungkwan* belonging to the Woman's Board, the American Methodists fine property and the C. I. M. were destroyed in the order mentioned. When we arrived at the Yamen we were put down in quite a side and lower court. There must have been 200 underlings and roughs to examine us. We were the subject for their coarse remarks and jests.

The party at the C. I. M. had not been able to get away. Dr. Kilborn and wife and children, Mr. Vale, Miss Ford, Miss Brackbill and two odd babies one of Mrs. Hartwell's and one of our twins (the same one dropped the night before)—were hustled over the C. I. M. wall. They were denied room but the party soon passed over 30 or 40 taels of silver and with the influence of the same opium smoker, were allowed to stay crouched up in a little dirty room all day. The American Methodists got in about midnight. The two French priests got in about 1-30 in the morning.

THE TRIAL.

Dr. Kilborn and I had the privilege of being cried by the Chengtu Fu or Prefect. One day we were told that the Fu wanted to see us. We had heard what it probably would be about. A boy we had drugged was to be brought before us and his written statement was to be proof of guilt. We took Mr. Vale with us and walked out away towards the guest room. There must have been 200 or more tasseled underlings for us to pass through under their remarks. These watched us all through the trial. We were seated on the opposite side of the room from the Fu and a boy of about 13 years. The boy sat up in a big chair, his eyes closed and he would wobble his head once in a while. He was a fairly good actor. A Soldier stood about four feet from the boy probably prepared to catch the boy if he should get scared and runaway from the eyes of the foreign devils. The Fu first told us a long yarn about his having been commissioned to fix up satisfactorily some trouble or riot that took place several years ago at Ichang. He said the British Consul at Ichang proved to be a most agreeable official to work with, while the French Consul was very unreasonable. The *Hsien* Magistrate, who was sitting next me, said he came early to our help. This raised my ire. I told the Magistrate he was mistaken as I staid in that place till darkness set in and we never saw an official. "There was talk on the streets that the Magistrate was not properly looking into the case of the boy now before us and therefore the Fu had decided to ask us ourselves." The boy was not able to speak, but he was able to write in scrawly letters about an inch high, which the Fu showed, as his accusation against us. He claimed that he was drugged. Dr. Kilborn whipped out his British passport and showed the strong lines in which it said if we committed any wrong we were to be treated well and be sent with due care to the nearest British Consul. This was just what we wanted. The Fu read the lines several times. Thus ended the first Protestant trial in Chengtu.

OUTRAGES ON NATIVE CHRISTIANS AT BING-YAE.

Following close upon the riots in Szechwen, news has been received of trouble in quite another direction and this time in connection with native Christians. A missionary writes from Bing-yae, south-east of Chehkiang, to say that a most serious outbreak of persecution has taken place in the country districts near that city by which many families and individual Christians have lost their homes and all their goods.

One of the inquirers reached Bing-yae on the 18th of June from a village called Whudin, in the Koa-si district, saying that his third son had been beaten and he himself compelled to fly to the chapel for protection. An evangelist was immediately sent down to inquire into the matter, who returned the following day with the information that the people were banding together in hundreds, and there was prospect of serious trouble.

EYELESS IDOLS CAUSE TROUBLE.

It appears that, for sometime previously, the people had been much disturbed through finding that the eyes had been taken out of some of the idols: and now a feast being held in one of the temples, the question arose as to who could have perpetrated the outrage. One man said that it was doubtless the above named inquirer, he being the only one in the place who believed in the "foreign doctrine." This man, with some others, immediately taxed Mr. 'Oa with it. He and his son both protested their innocence, and ignorance as to the real culprit. Notwithstanding, they set upon and beat the son, and then proceeded to lay hold of the father, with a view to binding him and carrying him off to the temple; but he eluded them, and took refuge in the chapel Shae-kong-du.

Notices had been circulated throughout the district, calling upon the people to assemble and have all the followers of the Jesus religion exterminated. The names of the ringleaders being known, they were communicated to the local Magistrate, desiring that he would bring them to justice, restore order and allow Mr. 'Oa to return to his home. Runners were at once sent out, but appear to have done but little. The Magistrate was again communicated with, and informed that there were threatening to burn down the chapel the next Sunday. The chief offender was summoned before the Magistrate but assured him the case was being settled.

On the 26th another evangelist named 'Oa Tung-fuh was itinerating in the districts of N. Soa. On returning, he was attacked by a crowd, and accused of stealing the eyes of the idols. Without giving him time to reply, they beat him, tore his clothes, and then tied his hands and feet and carried him to the edge of the sea with the intention of throwing him over. Doubtless they would have done so had it not been for the constable who intervened and had the evangelist released.

MORE DESTRUCTION.

The rioters had then gone on to Whu-din, about four-and-half miles distant, and utterly demolished and burnt the beautiful house of the inquirer first referred to, built six years before; they also destroyed three more houses ere the day closed, making eleven places demolished during the day, including the chapel.

Early on Sunday morning, June 30th, they recommenced, rendering six more Christians homeless during that day. On Monday they went to the Koa-no district and attacked the houses of two families of Christians in a place called Rou-dza. In one case every article of furniture and household use was smashed to atoms; but in the other, they were able to preserve something, although much was destroyed. Thus during three days nine places had been visited, and the possessions of 18 families destroyed.

FURTHER RIOTS.

On the early morning of the 4th July the rioters appear to have again commenced operations. A family of Christians in a place called Lieu-jin-tsai in Koa-no district had their home entirely destroyed. That morning three men had arrived at their house bringing the startling information that their house was to be burnt. On inquiring the reason, they were told that it was said by all the people that the Christians had taken out the eyes of the idols, they had hardly time to deny the accusation before a large band of men rushed in upon them, when they all fled. The rioters tore down and smashed both houses and most of the contents, carrying the wreckage outside, and burining what they did not think worth carrying away. This family consisted of 16, the two aged parents, four sons, three daughters-in-law and their seven little ones. Rather more than a year ago the whole family believed the gospel. They had just built a fine new house with five large rooms, which they entered only two months ago. They are vermicelli makers, and had about $150 worth of wheat in store which was burnt.

The rioters next proceeded to the house of a Christian young man, but as his mother and brothers were heathen their house was not destroyed, only his personal effects were somewhat badly treated. All these people repaired to Bing-yae for safety. Another family in the Koa-si district had their house and property all destroyed on the 1st but they only reached Bing-yae on the 6th.

THE RESULT.

Thus up to last account, twenty-one families had had their house and possessions destroyed, and fifty-nine persons were seeking shelter and support in the mission house at Bing-yae.

Reports kept arriving of trouble threatened in other districts where the people had heard of what had already happened. Roughly estimated the losses are $5,000.

The Consul at Wenchow, the nearest treaty port, on learning of the state of affairs, had communicated with the Taotai (Intendant of Circuit), who had immediately consulted with the military commander, and four hundred soldiers have been sent down to restore order and afford protection. It is hoped that this will have the effect of putting an end to the trouble, and that our suffering brethern may soon be re-instated.

PLACARDS.

Writing on the 11th instant, the same correspondent says:—Inflammatory placards have been posted throughout all the district of Ma-z-ka. I have sent the original copy of one to the British Consul at Wenchow. This is the same way in which trouble commenced in the South.

DISORDER REIGNS.

Under date of the 15th inst., the correspondent says:—We are unable yet to report a state of peace and order restored again in our midst. The officials are seemingly quite incapable of coping with the trouble. The proclamations they issue and the bringing of soldiers to Bing-yae seem to make things worse instead of better. A young Christian just arrived from the South says the riot was caused in his place by a man rushing along a little street waving a banner and another beating a gong and crying out that the idol's entrals had been taken away. A *literate* settled this matter *pro tem.* by going to the temple and exhorting the mob. It was found that the idol had been partly demolished by rats and had fallen into decay. The mob nevertheless returned to the Christian's house and kept up a continual uproar, beating gongs and drums and hurling stones and other missiles at the doors and windows. Affairs became so threatening that the man escaped at night to Whu-zol-din, where he had friends. We have gone carefully into the cost of damage done and we find that it amounts to $5,000. During the space of three weeks that the authorities have had the matter on hand they have not been able to make more than one solitary arrest, and that exception is a Christian wrongfully arrested. There is little murmuring or complaining amongst the native Christians.

THE RIOT AT PAO-NING-FU.

THE OFFICIALS ACT PROMPTLY AND RESTORE DAMAGED ARTICLES.

The Rev. Edward O. Williams, of the China Inland Mission, relates the following concerning the riot at Pao-ning-fu, where he now remains:—

"On the 6th of June, our house was broken into by an excited mob. There was nothing whatever in the attitude of the people to lead us to expect anything unusual was about to occur. We are in the middle of the dragon festival, and the *Wen-tsu-hui* and the city has been very full of people the last day or two; we have had a large number of guests in consequence, but they have appeared to be quite friendly. Last night, without any warning, a mob collected and began to batter our front gate and the large gate of our new chapel, and stones were thrown over into the court-yard. I then sent off one of our servants with my card to tell the mandarin. Soon after the gates gave away and the mob rushed in, apparently bent on destroying all they could. Just before this we all retired to our girls' school-house, at the back; my wife and three children also Miss Kolkenbeck, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Taylor, who was down from Sien-tien-tsi for a few days. Then came a terrible commotion, smashing of doors, windows, glass, etc., and shouting of people. They went pretty well all around the house during the work of destruction, but seemed scarcely to have entered it. Then they broke open our beautiful new chapel and did all the damage they could there. It was dreadful to hear their voices coming nearer to us. Presently the uproar ceased, the mandarins having arrived. Both the Prefect and Magistrate came most promptly and dealt with the mob, and I hear six men have been taken prisoners. The Prefect at once asked us to go with him through the house and see what things were missing. Only a few things, as far as we could tell, were missing, e.g., a clock, foreign lamp, two or three bed quilts, etc. The marvel was so few things in the room were broken as tremendous force had been used, and huge stones thrown through the windows; of course the wreckage was terrible, but no one was hurt, either among ourselves or our people. All the silver was safe, and is now all out of the house. The Prefect then asked us to put away all the things we valued, and he then drewout a paper, two copies, one for himself and one for us, saying that no important things were missing. He then invited us men here to his Yamen and the ladies to the Ting-li Yamen, saying he should take care of the house and our things, and have the house put to rights. We all got away soon after daylight, the ladies also from the ladies' house, Miss Dobson, Miss Gower and Miss Ek came to the Ting-li Yamen; the streets were very full of people but we got to our destination without any difficulty whatever. All praise is due to the mandarins who took up the matter so promptly: had there been any delay, the house might have been totaly wrecked or burnt to the ground.

One thing I should like specially to mention is the admirable way in which our servants behaved; all of them standing by and doing all they could to help."—*Celestial Empire.*

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

KUMAR SHRI RANJITSINHJI INTERVIEWED.

The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* has interviewed Prince Ranjitsinhji, with the following result:—

If a strong personality such as Dr. W. G. Grace possesses is essential to cricketing fame, then much of the popularity of this famous Indian batsman is explained. Prince Ranjitsinhji is not the first Indian seen in English first-class county cricket, but he is incontestably the first in point of excellence. His pose at the wicket is the perfection of ease and elegance, but that strong right arm of his is ever ready to crash the ball to the boundary or "draw" hit artistically to long-leg. Light, lithe, supple, and sinewy, Ranjitsinhji watching the ball resembles nothing so much as a panther ready to spring upon his prey. Those who witnessed the confidence with which he played Richardson must have realised that here is a batsman a long way removed from even the average county cricketer.

The *Daily Chronicle* representative found Prince Ranjitsinhji a genial young fellow, willing enough to speak, but not too much about Ranjitsinhji.

"On behalf of the British public, I trust your stay in England is to be lasting?"

"Well, as to that I cannot speak with certainty. So far as is at present arranged it is my intention to play for Sussex regularly, and only in the event of a recall to India would I sever my connection with my adopted county. We are a very happy band, but I always seem to look upon Sussex as the most unlucky of the fourteen counties in the championship competition."

"I presume you find Hove the easiest ground to bat upon of any?"

"Yes, the turf is very good, and I am pretty successful there. I hardly think I prefer it to Lord's, however where I have had the pleasure of scoring two 'centuries' this season."

"There is hardly a ground now where you have not been witnessed hitting up a hundred? What was your first three-figure innings in first-class cricket?"

"I had never scored one before this season. In 1893 my highest total was fifty-eight against the Australians, while I also made thirty-seven not out in the second innings. When we met the Gentlemen of England I scored fifty-one for once out, fifty-five against the M.C.C. and Ground, and thirty-eight v. Surrey. That was my second year at Varsity, but in 1894 I did better in first-class cricket, as although my highest score was only ninety-four. I had an average of thirty-two for twelve completed innings. This present season is of course, the most successful in my career."

"You do not bowl to any extent?"

"Very seldom, but I have taken wickets occasionally. At Lord's, for instance, I happened to dismiss Dr. Grace after he had compiled 103; a compliment he repaid, by the way, by bowling me first ball after I had compiled 150. I also had him caught in the first innings, and altogether took six wickets. I used to like the Cambridge ground for batting. Of course, I do not play for the Varsity now."

"I notice that Richardson's deliveries do not appear to trouble you as they do others"?

"I am not averse to fast bowling. Richardson is a very fine bowler, however, and Mold is also effective. I have never made a big score against either. I find medium-paced bowling no less difficult to play. Peel, to my way of thinking, is the best bowler there is, if you except the very fast ones."

"You have given up your favourite position at slip lately?"

"Yes, in the absence of Humphreys' I am fielding at point. The ball comes scarcely so sharp there as at short-slip, but there is not a great deal of diffrence in the kind of balls you have to stop.

"I presume you are noticing a continuing improvement in Indian cricket?"

"It was not developed when I played there, but they were showing such enthusiasm in the game that I fully expect a palpable improvement as time goes on. Cricket in India is more peculiar than that played in England, for, for the most part, as in Australia and the Cape, you play upon matting laid over the grass. It entails considerable expense to keep grass wickets in condition, in consequence of the fervid heat experienced. It is very different to this climate," smiled the Indian Prince.

"You indulge in other sports, I presume?"

"Oh, yes. I am fond of all athletic pastimes. I used to take up football with a good deal of energy, but an injury to a knee induced me to give it up. I shoot a little, and occasionally play lawn tennis and rackets. I don't think I have anything further to tell you."

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ITALY.

Signor Crispi, speaking in the Italian Chamber, on July 29, upon a motion dealing with Italian foreign policy, declared that the Government were for peace, and peace had been preserved chiefly owing to the Triple Alliance:—If that Alliance had not existed, war would certainly have broken out ere now. If steps had really to be taken for the reconstitution of States on the basis of nationalities exclusively very grave complications would ensue, and war would break out throughout Europe. No statesman could fail in the obligation which was laid upon him to maintain peace so far as lay in his power, and to obviate, as far possible, the horrors of war. (Cheers.) With regard to a motion of Signor Imbriani, which demanded the abandonment of a colonial policy of war and conquest, Signor Crispi said the plateau of Erythrea belonged to Italy in virtue of the Treaty of Uccilali, and the Tigre country in virtue of the armed operations of the Italian forces. They would remain in these territories and would defend them, and they hoped to be for ever victorious in the future as they had been in the past. Africa was a splendid training ground for their troops. From Africa, as from the East, might come the first spark which would kindle the general conflagration of a European war. It was in Africa, at the present moment, that the true interests of Italy were to be defended.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* confirms the view that one of the first acts of Lord Salisbury's Government will be to form an alliance with Italy in Africa. Russia is opening up trade with Abyssinia, and, according to Gen. Baratieri, Russian officers are in the employ of the Emperor Menelik.

Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces in Africa, was greeted with a hearty welcome on his arrival in Rome on July 26.

The *Italia Militaire* believes there will be trouble for the Italians in Africa during the coming autumn.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that, in addition to a mission of Orthodox priests to Abyssinia, a number of Russian military officers and non-commissioned officers are to be sent as military instructors to the Army of the Negus.

The report on the working of Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1894 shows not only good work for the year in question, but a steady progress in popularity and utility all along the line. The numbers of Dispensaries open rose from 299 in 1892 and 339 in 1893 to 383 in 1894. The number of patients treated rose from under two million to over two million and a quarter a very marked feature of this result being the increase in the daily attendance of women which amounted to 21 per cent. This was in part due to the addition of two Dufferin institutions, but also in the opinion of Sir Charles Elliott "indicates that substantial progress is being made in the endeavour to induce the women of Bengal to abandon traditional prejudices and subject themselves to rational methods of medical treatment." Various reasons for increased attendance are offered by the several officers in charge of dispensaries, the unhealthiness of the season or the contrary being suggested, but the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the Inspector-General's opinion, as corroborated by his own experience, that the popularity of a dispensary depends more on the medical officer in charge and on the amount of attention given by the Civil Surgeon than on the healthiness of the season. "Disease and suffering prevail everywhere, too often unhappily on a larger scale than the medical resources available can adequately deal with. But the main difficulty is to induce the people to submit themselves to treatment and this depends chiefly on the tact and skill of the medical officers concerned, and on the confidence which the people repose in them; such confidence is a plant of slow growth, and is uprooted by frequent transfers." Most excellent, moralising, and worthy of a Lieutenant-Governor, who, whatever faults of administration may be laid to his charge, has always, had the good of the people, in their domestic and social life at heart.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to sanction, by her Order in Council of the 16th ulto., hereunto annexed, certain modifications of the rules as to the promotion and retirement of officers of the Royal Navy, and certain alterations in the proportion of officers of the various ranks, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby give notice that these changes will take effect from the 16th inst., and that the necessary alterations will be made in the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, 1893, and in the rules as to retirement published in the Navy List, in due course:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 16th day of July, 1895.

Present

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the board a memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 15th of July, 1895, in the words following, viz.:—

"Whereas we have had under our consideration the provisions of your Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870, relating to the Executive Officers of your Majesty's Navy, and whereas it has been ascertained that certain modifications of its provisions have been rendered necessary by subsequent Orders in Council, affecting the proportion of Officers in the various lists, and by the additional requirements of the Fleet; we beg leave to recommend that your Majesty will be graciously pleased by your Order in Council to give effect to the following changes which appear to us to be necessary; that the future members of the undermentioned ranks upon the Active Lists shall be as follows:—

"Flag Officers, 63.—Admirals of the Fleet, 3; admirals, 10; vice-admirals, 20; rear-admirals, 35.

"Captains, 208.—First-class, 50; second-class, 50; third-class, 108.

"Commanders (including 70 for navigating duties), 304.

"Lieutenants (including Lieutenants for navigating duties), 1,150.

"That vacancies on the Flag List, from whatever cause, be filled as they occur, instead of being limited to seven per annum under the provisions of Order in Council of Aug. 5, 1875; that the Captains' List be increased by three per annum for three years and by four for six subsequent years; that the Commanders' List be increased by five per annum until the maximum is reached; that the Sub-Lieutenants' List be governed by the numbers required to fill vacancies on the Lieutenants' List, and that the maximum period of service on the list should not exceed four years; that should any Sub-Lieutenants, not passed over for misconduct, reach four years' standing without sufficient vacancies on the Lieutenants' List having occurred to allow of their advancement, they be promoted as additional to the list of Lieutenants and absorbed as vacancies arise; that with our consent, and under such regulations as we may think fit to make, Commanders and Lieutenants be allowed to retire voluntarily to the following extent, so soon as the lists, in our opinion, admit of such retirements:—

"Commanders—not exceeding five annually—

"If under 40 years of age, on the active Half-Pay earned by service. If above 40 years of age, on the Retired Pay laid down by your Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870.

"Lieutenants—not exceeding 20 annually—

"On the active Half-Pay earned by service, subject to the restriction that no Lieutenant shall be allowed to retire under eight years' seniority.

"That a reduction be made in the time of non-service which entails compulsory retirement in the ranks of Flag Officer, Captain, and Lieutenant, and that the following rule be substituted for that now in force:—

"Flag Officers to be retired after seven instead of ten years' non-service.

"Captains to be retired after six instead of seven years' non-service.

"Commanders to be retired after five years' non-service as at present.

"Lieutenants to be retired after four instead of five years' non-service.

"That no increase of Retired Pay be granted on retirement to any officer on account of time on Half-Pay in excess of two years subsequent to his last employment; that these new provisions in regard to non-service be applied only to those officers coming on each list after the date of your Majesty's Order in Council; that Lieutenants compulsorily retired before the completion of six years' service in that rank on account of illness attributable to the service be allowed to count all their junior service towards retirement; we would further submit:—

"1. That the optional retirement of Admirals and Vice-Admirals at the age of 55, of Rear-Admirals at the of 50, and of Captains at 45, allowed as a temporary measure by your Majesty's Order in Council of Aug. 5, 1875, be discontinued.

"2. That provisions in your Majestys Order in Council Nov. 29, 1879, authorising us to continue the retirement, without limit, of Lieutenants on the terms sanctioned in paragraph 24, chapter X, of your Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, should also cease.

"The Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury have concurred in these proposals."

Her Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. Peel.

London Gazette.

THE NEW FRANCO-CHINESE TREATY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on July 30:—The new Franco-Chinese Treaty of Commerce is commented upon by many German papers in a way that manifests great dissatisfaction with the German Government. Their remarks are not the less bitter since it appears from the commentaries of the Russian newspapers that Russia has received or is to receive, from China concessions similar in importance to those granted by the treaty in question to France. With regard especially to the railway concessions the "Vossische" says:—"They mark a great step forward in the economic conquest of the Southern Provinces of China. What Russia aims at in the North, France obtains in the South. It is only the third in the unnatural alliance against Japan, to wit, Germany, who acts as 'the honest broker,' and is sent away quite empty." The Progressist organ always opposed Germany's co-operating with Russia and France against Japan, and it remarks that it has not been disappointed, for it never expected any other result than that now announced. The "National Zeitung" laments once more that it is only France and Russia who profit by the co-operation of the three Powers against Japan, but consoles itself with the one that, "along with the safeguarding of German commercial interests in Eastern Asia, the co-operation proposed by Germany will yet produce some result which will prove that an immense service was rendered to China by this proposal and its consequences." These views are, however shared by very few persons in Germany.

The "Estafette," of July 31, says:—

Great Britain acts how it is that there is no mention in the treaty of the evacuation of Chantaboon by the French. But this port is not in China, and, before restoring it to the Siamese, it is desirable that Egypt should be handed over to the Egyptians. This question does not only concern Lord Salisbury. It also interests France, Russia, and the other nations, where as the Franco-Chinese treaty affects only France and China. Great Britain will, therefore, do well to settle with us the compensation which she owes us for the acts of pillage and massacre in Uganda, and for the detriment caused to our countrymen on the Niger and elsewhere.

The Paris Debats, of July 31, says:—

The French territory follows the frontier of Yunnan up to the east bank of the Me-kong. The result is that the strip of country which according to certain interested parties, belonged to the Shan States, and which, according to them, was to be included in the buffer State, becomes a French possession.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

The "Moskovskija Vledomosti," in an article discussing the question of an eventful Russian campaign against India, is quoted in a Reuter's despatch from St. Petersburg, dated July 30, says:—

Russia is by no means anxious to expend her strength and resources in so distant and difficult an enterprise, but such a campaign could be carried out and will even become inevitable if Great Britain, by continuing everywhere to display hostility to Russia, finally compels the latter to deal her a blow which should be felt. On the other hand if Great Britain prefers an understanding with Russia mutually avyantageous to both parties, Russia will help her to strengthen her rule in Southern Asia, instead of seeking to undermine it. As regards the Chino-Japanese settlement, the Cabinets of St. Petersburg, Paris, and Berlin by no means intend to allow the negotiations about the additional indemnity to be paid by China for the evacuation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, nor any other contentious matter between China and Japan, to be made an obstacle to the evacuation in question, the prompt completion of which in any case they demand as a measure formally promised them by Japan.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

For the first time since 1873 the British Medical Association is holding its annual meeting this year in London. On July 30 the proceedings were commenced by a special service, in St. Paul's Cathedral, when the Archbishop of Canterbury preached the sermon, in the course of which his Grace dwelt on the oneness of life, the universality of disease, and said that the Church had always held that there was no spiritual doctrine which had not its counterpart in human life. Hence the priest of old was also the physician. The Primate paid a high tribute to the medical profession, the members of which were he said, "watchers by the fount of life."—The first general meeting took place at Exeter Hall—Dr. E. Long Fox occupied the chair, and introduced Sir Russell Reynolds (president of the Royal College of Physicians), the new president.—Sir W. H. Hingston (Montreal, Canada), proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Long Fox for his services, and also that he be elected a vice-president of the Association for life.—This was seconded by Dr. J. H. Henming, Kimbolton, St. Neot's, and carried with acclamation. Sir Russell Reynolds delivered his inaugural address at the Imperial Institute:—

The President first referred to the first London meeting, in 1873, and said that in physiology, in pathology, and in medicine advances, equally important to each, had been made during the past two-and-twenty years. Physiologists, pathologists, and therapeutists have "seen visions" and in the past had "dreamed dreams"—as they might be dreaming now—but the facts, now well before them, had certainly astonished even the sanguine, had surpassed their imaginations, and opened before them, not one only, but many doors into regions crowded to the full with yet more fruitful information, waiting only to be arranged and utilised. After referring at some length to particular discoveries in medicine he went on to deal with the objects of the association, which, he said, were to render their profession of the highest service, not only to the individual, but to the State, by taking their share and giving their advice in the making of laws, so far as they affected them as members of their profession; by the advance of scientific researches, and specially of those that required combined efforts and combined funds for their prosecution; by the promotion of useful and stable literature; and by the elevation of all that constitutes the education of the man of science, the physician, the surgeon, or the guardian of the public health. Those noble purposes could not be achieved, nor had any of them been carried to any useful extent, without self-sacrifice, as well as the sacrifice of time without a consideration of the views of others as well as an assertion of one's own; without respectful regard to the feelings and positions of our colleagues, as well as a due estimation of those which we may occupy; without patience as well as work; and an all pervading sense of hope, in the midst of trying times, and in the darkest hours. It was in this spirit, he was sure, that they began their vast meeting in the metropolis. Speaking of the ethical side of the profession, he entered a protest against the absence of reverence which prevailed nowadays in almost every relation of life, and, in conclusion, he referred in sympathetic term to the connection which ought to exist between medicine and the practice of a true religious faith. He was sure that in giving the help they hoped and ought to give to suffering and sorrowing man, they should do nothing worthy of the name unless they realised, and that to the full, the importance of this factor; and so guided its operation as to help it to chasten, subdue, control, and comfort those to whom it was the minister that they felt to be sent from God to help them in their passage through this region of passing shadows to that of realities which are abiding things.

RESOLUTION ON INDIAN SANITATION.

On July 31, Dr. Ernest Hart said the growth of the system of sanitary legislation established throughout England had been marked every now and then by scares, and it was these to which nearly all progress was due. Remarking that he had just come back from India, he insisted that the sanitary state of our great dependency was disgraceful to the country, calamitous to Europe, and to those populations under our rule:—

The medical service was there as good as non-existent, characterised as it was by stolid ignorance and antiquated prepossessions. He declared that until lately any Indian medical officer who dared to aver that particular outbreaks of Cholera, &c., were due to impure water were absolutely persecuted. The Army Medical Regulations were produced still under the same "death-dealing and ignorant superstition." Further, in this last-mentioned "scandalous document," all the most patent facts of the knowledge now acquired regarding cholera had been ignored, and it was treated as a contagious disease. Next referring to the Blue-book last issued by the Sanitary Commission, Dr. Hart defied anyone to extract from it any useful information whatever, though it served as a good example of the "costliness, futility, and impotence" of the present sanitary system in India; there was in it no intelligent appreciation of the causation of cholera and typhoid. Throughout the whole of India, with one exception, there was no provision for bacteriological study, and in the whole of the Bombay, Madras, and Burma presidencies there was no skilled water examiner. He contended that the Indian Medical Services required entire recasting, and what was needed was a Royal Commission, or a strong Departmental Committee, to institute a radical change. At present India was decimated with perfectly preventable diseases and the health of our troops was ruined from the same causes. Until some great revolution in the services took place the sanitary needs of India would never be met.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Hart was proposed by Prof. Pistor, and seconded by Dr. Crave.—The following resolution, proposed by Dr. Grove and seconded by Brigade-Surg. Pringle, was carried unanimously:—

The Public Health Section of the meeting of the British Medical Association begs to recommend that representations be made to the Secretary of State for India as to the utter inadequacy of the present sanitary administration of the Government of India to give the most elementary protection to the public health of the inhabitants of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and that a copy of Mr. Hart's address be forwarded to the official authorities at home and in India requesting their attention to the points urged therein and the appointment of a Royal Commission or of a Departmental Committee.

In his address at the opening of the Section of Surgery, Sir William MacCormac, referring to the changes introduced into warfare by the modern rifle, stated that at 1000 yards distance the old bullet striking a body had lost most of its momentum, and coming across a bone became flattened out without penetrating deeply. The specially made bullet of the new rifle, however, went clean through a human body at a distance of 2000 yards. Whilst there is every prospect of the next great war being more destructive to human life than any of its predecessors, many cases will, owing to the cleanness and thoroughness of the work done by the new rifle, be more capable of successful treatment and less likely to entail permanent disablement.

THE RESIGNATION OF SIR E. MALET.

It was announced in London on the 1st inst., that Sir Edward Malet, Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, had tendered his resignation, and had made known his desire to withdraw from active service in October. According to the Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' this intelligence has been received in the German capital with great regret. For some time past it has been known that his Excellency contemplated the step he has now taken, with a view to which he has been building a magnificent house in the South of France to serve as a winter residence. Doubtless the long and severe illnesses from which both he and Lady Ermyntrude suffered during last year's inclement winter have induced him to hasten a decision which his friends in Germany hoped would be deferred for at least two years. Sir Edward Malet's services to his country at the various posts he has occupied have been invaluable. Since Oct. 10, 1884, when Sir Edward was appointed to succeed the late Lord Ampthill at Berlin, he has had to deal with a continuous series of delicate matters affecting the interests of Great Britain and Germany and the family relations of the two reigning houses. At the very outset of his career at Berlin he was called upon to meet the anti-English sentiments of the Colonial party in Germany; but neither the obstacles that he had to encounter at the Congo Conference nor the rivalries that obstructed the negotiations affecting the Samoa incident, nor the still greater annoyances that have from time to time threatened to cloud Anglo-German relations on matters affecting Africa, have been allowed to raise any insuperable difficulty. Whilst steadfastly carrying out his instructions, he has always succeeded in preventing any difference of opinion between the two countries from producing friction of an acute nature. He has ably carried forward the work of his relative and predecessor, Lord Ampthill, and the fact that he has held his post with so much success during the last eleven years, comprising periods of imminent danger in Europe, at the court of three monarchs so dissimilar as William I., Frederick III., and William II., will always be regarded as evidence of his abilities as a diplomatist.

THE MYSTERY OF NANA SAHIB.

A Reuter's telegram, dated San Francisco, July 29, says:—"Mr. William Brown, who was formerly an officer in the East Indian Company's service, and is now residing here, gives the following particulars regarding the fate of Nana Sahib. Mr. Brown says that he was commodore of the Ganges fleet in the Indian Mutiny and was attacked by sepoys under Nana Sahib himself, who was shot in the fighting, and afterwards died on Mr. Brown's ship. Nana Sahib's body was then cremated, and the ashes were committed to the river.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND EGYPT.

An "English Statesman," said to be a member of the late Radical Cabinet, is represented by the Paris "Gaulois" to have pointed out the danger to France of hostility to England, who may even join the Triple Alliance if the France-Russian combination goes too far. Lord Rosebery's Government, it was said, only maintained the status quo in Egypt:—

It is an open secret that, in October next, France in concert with Russia, will raise the whole question of Egypt, Russian aid in this matter being a quid pro quo for France's support in the Far East. That France and Russia should ally themsel

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

WHAT is known as Public-day was celebrated, on July 31, at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, near Egham. The Earl of Onslow, Under-Secretary for India, presided.

Gen. Sir A. Taylor, President of the College, read the report for the past year, in which it was stated that there were 114 resident students in the Institution of whom thirty-three were leaving that day. Messrs. S. W. Dassenaike, J. H. Lovell, R. Brooks, W. Mayes, and C. M. M'Crie had been unanimously recommended to the Secretary for India for diplomas, and had been appointed by him Fellows of the College, while eight students had received Associateships. Altogether twenty-six students had been passed for the Indian Public Services. Lord G Hamilton's Scholarship for natural science had been gained by W. S. Dassenaike, the Fellows' Scholarship by F. A. Hadow, the Scholarship of the Vice-President of the Council of India for applied mechanics by J. H. Lovell, the Foundation Scholarship in Engineering by R. B. Addis, the President's Scholarship in Mathematics by F. A. Hurley, the Scholarship in the Forest Course by R. S. Hole, and the Foundation Scholarship for first year students by A. Lines. The Taylor medal for proficiency in football and cricket had been carried off by J. H. Curtis and the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society had been awarded to J. B. Lutman for his gallantry in saving life from drowning in an ice accident. The College completed that day its twenty-fourt session. He concluded by referring to the loss the College had sustained by the death of Sir G. Chesney, to whose memory old Cooper's Hill men had decided to erect a monument in the churchyard at Englefield-green.

The Earl of Onslow said that although Lord G. Hamilton, who had been unable to be present with him, had had some experience of the India Office, he himself, as Under-Secretary, had no claim to any special qualification that he knew for the post other than that of having paid a flying visit to India just the same as any other globe-trotter. (Laughter.) But that was no uncommon circumstance in this country. It was often the wonder of foreigners that we had great Generals and distinguished Admirals, and yet did not make them Secretaries for War or First Lords of the admiralty, but that was not the way they had in England. (Hear, hear.) What was expected from the heads of departments was that they should have calm judgment and cool heads, and to be well acquainted with the temper and the wishes of the people—(applause)—and for the rest these heads of departments were ably assisted by, perhaps, the finest Civil Servants that the world had ever seen. (Applause.) In the India Office there was the additional advantage of the advice of the members of the Council of India, several of whom he was pleased to see present. (Applause.) But if he had been only able to catch a hasty glimpse of Indian affairs on his short visit, he, at any rate learned this—that the Public Service of India was conducted by men with whom one felt proud to be associated. There were men in that Service who, working and grinding, he might say, daily in the task of dealing with the problems of administration and of political problems of which in this land we had little knowledge. The students before him would not enter that Service, but it would be their duty to provide for the development and extension of the Indian Empire of the Queen. (Applause from the students.) They would be called upon, first of all, to assist in the construction and development of the railways in India. Successive Viceroys had had their hearts wrung, and their resources taxed to the utmost, in order to provide against those lamentable periods of famine which from time to time devastated large portions of the interior. A fund had been provided for such emergencies, but the wisest policy, after all, to be pursed was the development of the railways. That policy was now being pursued at present, with the object of linking up all the great systems, so that when occasion arose there might be poured into the famine stricken districts the bounties of their Indian Empire. Cooper's Hill men would be largely employed on the construction and administration of railways made by the state. The Indian Government were offering, at the same time, every encouragement to private enterprise, with the especial object that Indian capital might find a field for investment in Indian undertakings. There was another wide field in India respecting the irrigation of that country, and another sphere for the students in India was the Department of Indian Forests, the object of that department being to conserve and preserve the birthright of all Indians. One half of the revenue of that department was spent in the conservation of forests. It was important it should be known that the college offered its advantages not to those whose intention it was to be fitted for India, but to all who desired to fit themselves for any department. (Hear, hear.)

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE Gold Standard Defence Association has vigorously commenced the work it was established to carry out, by the issue of publications in which the false history and bad economics which have misled the bimetallists are dealt with effectually. Among these publications is a little paper by Lord Farrer on "The Weakness of Bimetallism, and the Folly of a Conference," which may be recommended to all who wish to see a clear statement of the case. His remarks regarding the proposed conference are particularly happy. He says:—

We hold no large stock of silver and we do not produce silver. It is very different with other great countries. France, for instance, holds a stock of silver which for internal purposes is worth about 100,000,000*l.*, but for external purposes—*eg.*, trade with England—is worth only half that sum. The United States Government hold a stock of silver which for internal purposes is worth about 125,000,000*l.*, but which for external purposes—*e.g.*, for payment of gold debts—is worth only about half that amount. If the value of silver could be raised by international agreement from 30*d.* an ounce, which is about its present value, to 60*d.* an ounce, which was about its value under the old rates of fifteen and a half to one, the value of these stocks of silver would, for the purpose of paying foreign debts, including debts due to England, be doubled.

Again, England has no silver mines such as exist in America and elsewhere. The silver production of the world is about 160,000,000 ounces year. This, at the value of 30*d.* an ounce, would be worth 20,000,000*l.* At the price of 60*d.* an ounce it would be worth 40,000,000*l.* To this enormous extent are the producers of silver in America and elsewhere interested in raising the value of silver at the expense of their creditors and customers. Is it desirable that with such interests as these at work England should commit herself blindly to a conference which would be intrusted with the task of determining how much silver shall be given for an English sovereign?

Conferences are valuable for the purpose of registering settled intentions; they may be useful for the purpose of arranging details. Conferences however, are often only the resource of weak men who do not know their minds, and who seek to find in a babel of discussion plans and proposals which they are unable to frame themselves. But such persons are apt to find, when they enter upon the discussion, that they become the tools and victims of men who have strong interests of their own and distinct views of the manner in which those interests may best be forwarded. For this country to enter upon a conference on such an invitation as the bimetallists are making would be to fall into a trap. Let us stand by our gold standard until it is shown to need alteration; and let us resist all attempts to tamper with it through the medium of a blind conference, just as strongly as we should resist a specific change known to be mischievous.

THE CHANGES IN EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

THE details of the transfer to the British Government of the territory administered by the I. B. E. A. Co. says the *Zanzibar Gazette* have come to hand, having taken place at Mombasa on July 1. The ceremony opened with the reading of a letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar to the Liwali of Mombasa announcing that, in virtue of the agreement concluded between his Highness and the British Government, the Sultan's dominions on the mainland would in future be administered by officers under the control of the British Consul-General at Zanzibar. A speech to the same effect was delivered by General Sir Lloyd Mathews, President of the Ministry, and Mr. Hardinge the Consul-General then took formal charge of the territory. He announced that the part belonging to Zanzibar would be under the Sultan's sovereignty, and further, that the Mahomedan law and religion would remain established. He expressed the hope that the new regime, and more especially the railway, would bring prosperity to the country. Her Majesty's ship Phœbe afterwards saluted the Sultan's flag, and the Consular flag was then hoisted in place of that of the East Africa Company.

THE demise of Lieut.-Gen. Keith Fraser, admittedly one of the most brilliant cavalry officers in the Service, will be widely regretted, writes a Home paper. He has died in the very week in which it was announced that he had been granted a Distinguished Service pension.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June and July, 1895, for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Marks as appended:—

I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Blackett, R.	8877	Wyllam, F H	7927
Peeps, W	8874	Abadie, E H E	7870
Petley, C R C	8808	Prescott, C W B	7869
Livingstone, L N J C	8598	Macculloch, B D	7641
Taw, T P	8389	Caldbeck, E H	7509
Keswick, D J	8355	Grant, C J C	7413
Martin, E A	8289	MacLeay, St C A J	7364

II.—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Withers, C M	10,011	Galbraith, S H L	8409
Murray, F S J	9810	Foster, C E	8407
Fisher, C T	9722	Moore, F G	8394
Marshall, W F	9583	Bowden Smith, C H	8374
Bedford, S G G	9530	Hamley, A H	8359
Paterson, R O	9520	Gibson, R R	8355
Mactavish, A	9457	Urquhart, E F M	8343
Crookenden, A	9424	James, C A	8342
Baird, H B D	9271	Marsden, H S	8326
Webber, M R H	9271	Mackie, R W	8294
Duncan, H C	9235	Hunt, A E	8284
Jeffreys, G D	9310	Hay, C J B	8264
Holmes, E H	9289	Palmer, R G	8252
Browne, H F M	9198	Forster, J L	8245
Baddy, P L	9147	Shipway, G M	8221
Butler, H M	9115	Hickson, L H	8216
Innes-Lillingston, F F	9008	Freeman, A P W	8171
Campbell, N D H	8933	Lees, T O H	8169
Cowan, J G	8880	Reid-Taylor, A A C	8160
Popham, E L	8878	Burke, T C	8136
Adair, W F	8262	Richards, W V	8121
Watson, O C S	8254	Disney, J P K	8072
Hodgson, G C	8210	Coe, R H C	8069
Rudkin, H E	8887	Willis, R R	8067
Wyndowe, W T	8874	Carey, M D	8066
Moir, J E	8855	Vesey, I L B	8051
Hutchison, G	8832	Malcuen, J S	8030
Burnett-Hitchcock, B F	8779	Walker, W B	8030
Sherlock, G W S	8759	Gore, P A	8027
McNamara, A E	8695	Stockley, J P	8014
Wilkinson, C R	8676	Davy, W H C	8002
Sherrard, J W	8545	Clementi, J	7995
Craigie, P N	8537	Wheler, A S	7994
Kane, J F H	8520	Young, R A B	7980
Lewis, H D	8514	Wimberley, D G N I	7920
Cutler, H C	8503	Ley, J W	7910
Houghton, H N H	8433	Johnson, H C	7904
Gordon, R S	8372	Evans-Freke, Hon C M	7830
Bradbury, L B	8436	Marriott, A S	7830
Barber, C F	8419	Maxwell, W L	7821
Makie, R	8415	Hawley, W G B I	7821
Mott, R J K	8410		

III.—FOR WEST INDIA CADETSHIPS.

Powell, F G	7892	Oldham, R D F	7816
Nelson, L W	7816	Steele, C E B	7794

The following Queen's Indian Cadets have passed a qualifying Literary Examination for cadetships at the R.M.C., Sandhurst:—

Collen, A G P	7225	Nimms, H R A	4551
Campbell, H	5653		

The following are the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for commissions in the Army:—

Stavordale, Lord	9840	Burton, W C	8876
Way, B G V	9181	Bazett, S	8475
Hilton, H A	9070	Baxton, R H	8312
Barker, S L P	8770	Coxon, A W	7837

The following is a list of gentlemen cadets of the senior division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in July, 1895, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry:—

Passed with "Honours."—W. M. Stewart, F. J. Marshall, S. M. Tahourdin, H. R. E. Pratt, P. Maclear, A. T. Beckwith, E. E. Forbes, E. B. Mathew-Lannowe, Hon. H. Dawnay, M. E. Manningham-Buller, W. L. Dundas, G. H. Sawyer, A. J. L. Dyer, C. V. Edwards, L. R. Vaughan, E. N. Broadbent, H. R. Charley, J. Knowles, E. G. Drummond, V. E. Muspratt, G. S. Clarke, V. G. Menzies, F. W Greatwood, I. G. Hogg, A. P. Franklan, F. C. Pauw, C. D. Duxbury, J. H. M. Jebb, E. C. Halton, R. P. H. Bernard, B. R. Nicholl, B. J. Majendie, E. C. Alexander, C. N. French, C. B. Stokes, C. Saunders, F. E. L. Daniell, E. G. Sexton, W. H. Hewett, H. F Crichton, W. M. Fordham, L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, E. C. L. Wallace, R. C. B. Lethbridge, K. Heugerson, C. N. Perreau, F. L. V. Swaine, O. A. G. Fitz Gerald.

Passed.—E. H. Waring, G. T. Seabroke, B. T. Churcher, L. Slater, J. A. P. Mauson, C. P. J. Ovans, H. Storr, B. H. Ryves, A. P. Gibbs, D. F. Walters, R. St. J. Carmichael, H. Nelson, H. Paton, F. P. Braithwaite, W. C. Chapman, P. A. T. Jones, H. M. Durand, J. E. T. Lane, H. Shipley, H. T. Eckersley, F. L. M'Mahon, P. Balfour, W. C. T. G. G. Plant, A. C. Harris, F. N. Le Mesurier, R. H. F. Newton, H. F. W. Bircham, G. J. Marsh, H. S. Ashworth, C. J. Griffin, H. Hill, A. M. Byng, A. W. D. Gaussen, H. D. Russell, C. I. Stockwell, W. H. Creak, C. S. Rome, C. B. Woodham, H. H. S. Cox, R. R. Jackson, J. A. M'Neill, J. E. Sanderland, P. T. Stainforth, F. A. Jones, R. S. V. Dyas, H. C. Hessey, C. O. Richie, H. P. C. Osborne, J. B. Arbuthnot, D. S. Browne, C. S. Stooks, F. G. Jones, B. A. Wright, I. A. Keble, R. N. Gordon, D. C. H. Maclean, H. C. V. Stead, F. A. Magniac, C. C. A. A. Hughes, G. A. M'Watters, W. Northey, E. H. M. English, G. Hudleston, E. C. Robertson, Hon. G. B. Portman, W. P. N. Hicks, E. V. Raynes, E. R. A. Shearman.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE A Division of the recently mobilised Fleet which is to take part in the forthcoming Naval Manœuvres arrived in Mount's Bay, Penzance, on July 30. The squadron is under the command of Admiral Lord W. Kerr, Royal Sovereign, his second in command being Rear-Admiral Alington, H. M. S. Empress of India. The other ships include the Resolution, Repulse, Blenheim, Endymion, Bellona, Speedy, Halcyon, Andromache, Charybdis, Jason, Niger, Pearl, Latona, Forte, Sheldrake, Apollo, Iphigenia and Leda, with two despatch vessels. The squadron left Penzance for its preliminary week's cruise, on July 31, after which it will rendezvous at Berehaven. The torpedo flotilla under Admiral Wilson, which assembled last week at Plymouth, left, on July 28, for Milford Haven. Several vessels had to be left behind owing to slight defects.

The Reserve Fleet which assembles at Lough Swilly under the command of Admiral Seymour, comprises the Melampus, Renard, Hawk, Alexander, Galatea, Tribune, Edinburgh, Dreadnought, Flora, Warspite, Colossus, Mersey, Benbow, Astrea, Thames, Naiad, Iris, Thetis, and the torpedo gunboats Hazard, Antelope, Onyx, Leda, and Salamander.

TROOPSHIP AND TRANSPORT PROGRAMME, 1895-96.

OUTWARD.

Voyage	Ships	To Leave Portsmouth	To Leave Southampton	To Leave Malta	To Leave Suez	Arrives India
		1895	1895			
1	Victoria	...	11 Sept	...	22 Sept	Bombay 2 Oct
2	Britania	...	18 Sept	...	23 Sept	Karachi 7 Oct Bombay 9 Oct
3	Malabar, HMS	25 Sept	..	5 Oct	11 Oct	Calicut 22 Oct Bombay 25 Oct
4	Dilwara	...	11 Oct	..	23 Oct*	Bombay 2 Nov
5	Britania	...	14 Nov	26 Nov	26 Nov	Vingoria 5 Dec Bombay 6 Dec
6	Victoria	..	27 Nov	...	8 Dec	Bombay 18 Dec
7	Dilwara	..	12 Dec	...	23 Dec	Bombay 2 Jan
8	Malabar, HMS	18 Dec	...	27 Dec	2 Jan	13 Jan
		1896				
9	Britania	...	15 Jan	...	26 Jan	5 Feb
10	Victoria	...	23 Jan	...	5 Feb	15 Feb
11	Dilwara	...	12 Feb	...	24 Feb	5 Mar
12	Malabar, HMS	1896 29 Feb	...	9 Mar	15 Mar	26 Mar

HOMEWARD.

Voyage	Ship	To leave Bombay	Arrives Suez	Arrives Southampton	Arrives Portsmouth
		1895		1895	1895
A	Victoria	10 Oct	...	18 Nov	...
B	Britannia	16 Oct	26 Oct	6 Nov	...
			(Aden 8 Nov		
C	Malabar, HMS	2 Nov	Suez 13 Nov	...	29 Nov
D	Dilwara	12 Nov	22 Nov	3 Dec	...
				1896	
E	Britannia	14 Dec	24 Dec	4 Jan	...
F	Victoria	27 Dec	6 Jan	18 Jan	...
		1896			1896
G	Dilwara	11 Jan	21 Jan	1 Feb	...
H	Malabar, HMS	23 Jan	3 Feb	...	18 Feb
I	Britannia	12 Feb	22 Feb	4 Mar	...
K	Victoria	22 Feb	3 Mar	14 Mar	...
L	Dilwara	12 Mar	22 Mar	2 Apl	...
M	Malabar, HMS	4 Apl	15 Apl	...	30 Apl

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ACCORDING to a Bucharest correspondent, the Bulgarian deputation to St. Petersburg was instructed to propose that Russia should accord formal recognition to Prince Ferdinand on condition that the foreign policy of Bulgaria should henceforth be entirely guided by Russia, and that Prince Boris should embrace the Orthodox faith.

The Bulgarian Deputation has reached Vienna on its return from St. Petersburg, and the "Times" correspondent informs us that the Metropolitan, Mgr. Clement, regards the reconciliation of Russia and Bulgaria as an accomplished fact.

The members of the Bulgarian deputation to Russia have been interviewed in Vienna. They deny that their mission had a special political object, and assert that, while anxious to establish friendly relations with Russia, the Bulgarians will keep their Prince and will never surrender their independence.

Preparations are being made in Sofia to give a triumphal reception to the Bulgarian deputation on its return from St. Petersburg.

It has transpired that, in a letter M. Stambuloff addressed to Prince Ferdinand on June 6 last, the deceased statesman not only pathetically appealed to his sovereign to do him justice, but made a frank confession of his fault in speaking as he did to the correspondent of the "Frankfort Gazette" nureservedly apologising for the offence. The letter was unacknowledged.

Mdme. Stambuloff was rudely refused permission to carry away a wreath from her husband's grave, on the pretext that such offerings are a perquisite of the cemetery gate-keeper.

A service was held, on July 27, in the Cathedral of Sofia, in memory of four men tried and hanged in 1892 for conspiracy to murder M. Stambuloff and Prince Ferdinand. A Russophil demonstration was afterwards held at the cemetery, when one of the orators used language hostile to the Prince, as well as to the Diplomatic Body in Sofia and the foreign Press.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, the retiring British Agent, left Sofia on July 30. Mr. C. N. E. Eliot, of the British Embassy in Constantinople, will take charge of British interests till the arrival of Mr. F. E. Elliot, the new Diplomatic Agent.

The followers of the late M. Stambuloff have resolved to unite with the followers of M. Radoslavoff, and it is expected that a strong and comsact anti-Russian party will be formed in the Principality under the leadership of this statesman.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND BRAZIL.

THE commander of the troops in French Guiana has addressed to the Governor a report on the situation in the disputed territory on the Brazilian frontier. He urges that France should establish a garrison at Cayenne, occupy the disputed districts, and plainly show Brazil that she intends to administer them by herself till the frontier question is settled.

The Brazilian Chamber, on July 25, unanimously adopted a motion declaring that "interpreting the sentiments of the Brazilian people regarding the aggression committed by the British Government against the integrity of the country, and applauding the lofty conduct of the Executive powers of the Republic, the Chamber urges them to more energetic and spirited declarations on the disputed rights of Brazil."

The Brazilian Senate, on July 27, unanimously adopted a declaration asserting the rights of Brazil over Trinidad Island, awaiting the result of the measures taken by the executive regarding the occupation of the island by the British Government, and expressing its readiness to aid the Government with the means required for "the maintenance of this portion of the national territory."

SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT held a sale of Arab Horses at Crabbet Park, on July 27, when a large company assembled. Mr. Blunt, in reply to the toast proposed by Mr. S. Tattersall at the luncheon, expatiated upon what he regarded as the advantage to be derived from the introduction of Arab blood, and traced the history of several animals which he had purchased in the East for trifling sums and had brought to his stud. Mr. Blunt added that the average secured at his six previous sales was something like £120. On this occasion, however, the twenty-five Arabs did not make quite 2000gs., several animals being bought in. Two of these, believed to be the best, were the two-year-old Aubar (by Mesaoud) and the five-year-old Ahmar (by Azrek), both sons of Queen of Sheba, and belonging to the Abevan Sherrak family. The reserves on these two stallions were 400gs. and 300gs. Mr. Ramsdale, who was said to be buying for export to the United States, gave 200gs. for Rasham, a gray four-year-old, by Azrek—Queen of Sharon, while Baron Stern offered 155gs. for Rodan, a gray two-year-old, but the animal was bought in. The twelve brood mares had been offered first, but five of these were bought in, the highest price being 140gs. for Dinarzade, an eight-year-old mare of the Dahman Om Amar tribe, while Lord Harewood and Col. Walpole each gave 110gs. for promissing young mares. Several animals, the result of a cross between the Arab sire Azrek and Suffolk Punch mares, were also offered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Skuid, 913 tons, Commander C Rafen, sailed on Saturday last for Bangkok, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bombay, 2,047 tons, Commander R J Sleeman, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Karamania, 2,044 tons, Commander S McGavin, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Commander J W Living-tone, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,348 tons, Commander T Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (11th July) via Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Clan Alpine (s)	Walker	Glasgow, July 14.
	Rajpootana (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, July 21.
18	Bombay (s)	Robertson	Jeddah, July 20.
	Ganges (s)	Curry	London, July 22.
	Lindisfarne (s)	Andrew	Cochin, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Lorenzo (s)	Rogers	Hull via Karachi.
	Karamania (s)	McGavin	Marseilles &c.
	Skuid (s)	Rafen	Bangkok.
18	Dumra (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.

The steamer Bombay, Captain Sleeman, obtained her portclearance on Saturday last for Hongkong.

The steamer Kola, began to load on Saturday last for Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FROM GLASGOW.
Karamania s—15 barrels spindle oil, M S Khoswalla.
City of Venice s—194 cask whisky, M Russee and Co.
FROM BOURDEAUX.
Singapore s—135 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
FROM HAMBURG.
Africa s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.
Stolzenfels s—5 hogsheads rectified spirit, Jehangir Sorabjee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Vindobona s—3 casks rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Gisela s—8 cases writing papers, H Abdoolally.
Maria Teresa s—25 bottles quick silver, V Canjee and Co; 25 bales pot papers, E M Abdoolally and Co; 10 cases lamp, R Ditmar; 7 cases pianofortes, Marks and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 16.

Rodick, Major, Bombay, R Fus, on leave, from Karachi.

AUGUST 17.

Preston, Major, Madras, 28th Regt M I, on furlough, from Quilon.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 17.

Rodick, Major, Bombay, R Fus, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 19th August, 1895.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be the usual classes at the Town Hall on Tuesday next. Recruits are also requested to attend on this occasion for Sword and Carbine drill.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 19th August, 1895.
The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head Quarters.
Wednesday at 7 a.m.—Gun Laying.
Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
To-morrow and Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 30.

4th Dragoon Guards.—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete establishment:—A R Liddell and H T McClellan.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt H M Owen to be Major, vice T C Porter, promoted. Sec Lieut the Hon L R D Smith to be Lieutenant, vice W J C Butler, appointed Adjutant.

9th Lancers.—Lieut G F Henry to be Captain, vice C Bishop, seconded; Lieut J G Stirling, from 7th Bn the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G F Henry.

11th Hussars.—Capt B Combe is seconded for service on the Staff.

12th Lancers.—Squadron Sergt-Major Rough-Rider W J Rose from the Cavalry Depot Staff, to be Riding-Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt F Shearme, retired.

Royal Engineers.—The following Majors to be Lieurenant-Colonels:—E R Hussey, vice Col H P Knooker, retired; St G G Gore, vice H P Rose, retired; R O Lloyd, vice Col K R Todd, placed on half-pay.

Regimental Districts—Col M M Gillies, commanding 32nd Regimental District (the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), is placed on retired pay, Lt-Col and Brevet Col A G Wavell, from a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General and also for Instruction, to be Colonel to command the 42nd Regimental District (the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders), vice Col C T Wallace, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Capt B F Holme to be Major, vice R A Hickson, promoted.

Lincolnshire Regt—Major B R Hamilton retires on retired pay, Capt W L Cox to be Major, vice B R Hamilton.

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut C R J Griffith to be Captain, in succession to Major W O Cavanagh, instructor R M College Sec Lieut T P Jonnson to be Lieutenant, vice C R J Griffith.

Royal Irish Regt—Capt R O Kellett is seconded for service on the Staff, Lieut W E S Burch, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be Captain, vice R O Kellett.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt H H Smythe to be Major, vice J H Spurgin, promoted Capt H L Butler retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—Q G K Agnew, vice H H Smythe, and H P de la Bere, vice Q G K, Agnew, seconded for service on the Staff.

Cheshire Regt—Sec Lieut H E Mayo to be Lieutenant, vice W L Stratton, promoted.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt G F Walker to be Major, vice R B Malawarning, promoted.

South Wales Borderers—Capt H F Woodgate, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 82, Royal Warrant, April 2, 1891. Sec Lieut F W Gray to be Lieutenant, vice V Ferguson, seconded.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Sec Lieut H M Leet to be Lieutenant, vice H D N Maclean, placed on temporary half-pay.

Gloucestershire Regt—Capt C J Vines to be Major, vice T W C Leatham, promoted.

Lancashire Fus Regt—Capt H E Voyle is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt R J Abraham to be Major, vice C F A Turnbull, promoted.

Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut A C Parker, from the Local Military Forces, New Zealand, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J H Burbury, promoted.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Lieut-Col W Clark, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major E.B. Pocklington to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice W. Clark.

Royal Forresters (Derbyshire Regt.),—Major W. B Coney retires on retired pay; Capt E A G Gosset to be Major vice W B Coney.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Cadt H G Leonard to be Major, vice A G Tidy, promoted; G L Parker to be Captain, in succession to Major H G Leonard, Adjutant 3rd and 4th Battalions; Sec Lieut A R Wallace to be Lieutenant, vice G L Parker.

Princess Charlotte of Wales (Royal BerkshireRegt)—Qmr and Hon Capt W Hollyer retires on retired pay

Kings Royal Rifle Corps—Capt FA Fortescue to be Major, vice M C B F Forestier-Walker promoted; Lieut E Northey to be Captain, vice F A Fortescue, Sec Lieut E W Brooke to be Lieutenant, vice E Northey; Lieut A P W Zickman, from 3rd Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding Regt) to be Second Lieutenant, vice E W Brooke.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.—Sec Lieut E L Mears to be Lieutenant, vice R Cowie resigned

Manchester Regt—Sec Lieut G C King, to be Lieutenant, vice E Vaughan appointed Adjutant.

York and Lancaster Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut F C S Norrington is antedated to Feb 13 1895 vice H C E Smithott seconded. Sec Lieut H K Colston to be Lieutenant, vice W L Brady, promoted

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt H C F Macdonald to be Major vice Col R H Murray, promoted.

Gordon Highlanders—Capt and R D Jennings-Bramly to be Major vice the Hon J S Nander promoted.

Connaught Rangers—Capt J J F Hume to be Major, vice L G Brooke, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—H T Maffett, vice H J Coningham, promoted; and F E Waiton, to complete establishment.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut G A C Webb to be Adjutant, vice Capt A C Maxwell, whose period of service in that appointment expires.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut J S M Harcourt to be Lieutenant, vice C H B Higgteson, placed on temproary half-pay.

West India Regt—Lieut E L Cowie is seconded for service with the Gambia Police.

Army Service Corps—Major P H Acheson retires on rtired pay.

Hong-Kong Regt—Subadar Major, Hasan Ali Khan is placed on retired pay; Subadar Firoz Khan to be Subadar Major, vice Hasan Ali Khan; Jemadar Sirdar Khan to be Subadar—Jemadar—Nadar Ali Khan, vice Mohamed Abdullah deceased; and Jan Mohammad, vice Sirdar Khan.

Staff—Major-Gen M H Nicolson, C B, Bombay Infantry, to be a Major-General on the Staff and to command a First Class District in India, vice Lieut-Gen H S Anderson, C B I S C, who has vacated that appointment; Major-Gen Sir A P. Palmer, K C B I S C to be a Major General on the Staff to command a First Class District in India, vice Lieut-Gen Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I; Col A G Yeatman-Biggs, C B, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, India, to command a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier-General in India whilst so employed, vice Co (temporary Major-Gen) Gade C Morson C B.

Ordnance Store Dept—Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance and Hon Major H T Wyon is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Lieut-Col G W Furlong is placed on retired pay.

Brevet—The promotion to the rank of Colonel of Lieut-Col G R M cgregor, D S O I S C is dated Dec 11, 1891, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Jan 22, 1895.

Memoranda—Surg-Major Gen J By Cole Reade, C B, retired pay, late Army Medical Staff, to be Honorary Sergeon to the Queen, vice Deputy-Surgeon-Gen A Bostock, C B half-pay, deceased Col E L Hercy, half-pay, is placed on retired pay Major W H F Macmullen, I S C, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as Judge Advocate-General in India Lieut and Local Capt C A Edwards, I S C, is granted the local rank of Major whilst employed in British Central Africa The following officers are granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed in British Central Africa:—Lieuts W H Manning and F T Stewart, I S C The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates:—F P C Kelly, the King's Own (Lancaster Regt.); and A Skeen, the Kings Own Scottish Borderers.

Indian Staff Corp —The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—F C St John and Sir W S Seton Bart.

Reserve of Officers—F W Mallins, Esq, late Captain 4th Bn the Lancashire Fus to be Captain.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lieut J C Wright having vacated his Volunteer Medical appointment, cease to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant—O H Bonham-Carter, temporary, additional, to Empress of India (July 26); G N Ballard, to Repulse, temporary (July 24).

Fleet Engineers—H Laughrin, to Victory, additional; G F Laird, to Inflexible; J A Lompo, to Pembroke, additional; R Harris, to Conqueror (July 26).

Chief Engineers—W G Burnett, to Zebra (July 2); J G Stevens, to Boadicea; F T George, to Shannon, (July 29); W R Apps, to Bruizer (June 29); F W Highton, to Wildfire, additional (July 1).

Engineer—E S Silk, to Vivid, additional (July 24).

Assistant Engineer—J B Hewitt, to Anson (July 29).

Paymaster—H N Dymott, to Urgent (July 16).

Carpenter—W H Renn, to Powerful (July 22).

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—J Conway, at Tarbert (July 8); G Wood, at Charlestown (July 22); J Gill, to Beaver (July 26).

Admiralty, July 24, 1895.—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt C G Brittan is promoted to the rank of Major, vice Fraser (July 17). Lieut H W L Naylor, having been found physically unfit for further active service, is removed from the List of Officers, Royal Marines (July 23).

July 25, 1895.—The promotions of the following officers, which were approved before the change of Administration, are to take effect from the undermentioned dates:—The undermentioned Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet; J G M Field, R S Rolleston, R R Needd, J E Bearcroft, J L Marx, L C Stuart, A M Field, and F S Inglefield (June 30).

July 26, 1895.—The undermentioned Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet—H J Davison, T H Heming, C G May, J S Clark, A H Shirley, C G S Eales, L

CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE Rs. 225 CASH.

HAMILTON & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 30 CASH.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

Collects the 'FUR'

In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.

Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.

Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,

LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

GEOFFROY & DELORE;

28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR

Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co. *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH, IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d., ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

BLACK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1781.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reparinal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

MONSOON

BOOTS

BLACK ENGLISH CALF.....Rs. 16
" " " EXTRA STOUT " 17

OUR
BOOTS & SHOES
ARE WELL KNOWN
FOR
EXCELLENCE OF WORK,
QUALITY OF MATERIAL,
DURABILITY OF WEAR,
GOOD STYLE AND FIT,
MODERATION IN PRICE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

THE MONSOON BOOT.
THOROUGHLY WATER-TIGHT
BEST SCOTCH GRAIN HIDE, RS. 20.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,
LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

---

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

HOMOCEA

INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT

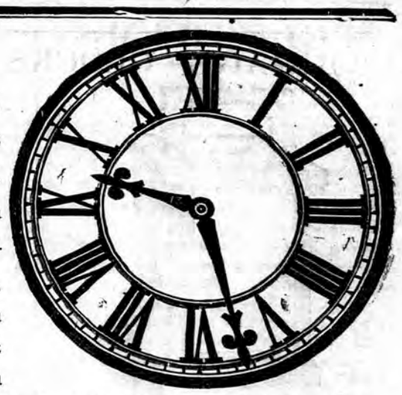
Afflicted with Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Convulsions, Bruises, Strained Muscles, Pains in Joints, Aches and Sprains, Eczema, Burns, Toothache, Faceache, Boils, Ulcers, Mosquito Bites, Scorpion Stings, and all kindred ills and complaints.

Only quite recently has this marvellous remedy been before the public. During this short time the marvellous cures that have been effected, and the shoals of important testimonials that have been received, have been absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world. Homocea forms a medicine chest in itself, and is absolutely invaluable in every household.

Homocea should be in every Cottage, Palace, Workshop, Barracks, Police-Station, Hospital, and Institution—and wherever a Pain-Relieving, Soothing, and Curative Lubricant is likely to be required. No discovery in the World of Healing Remedies has had such high testimony.

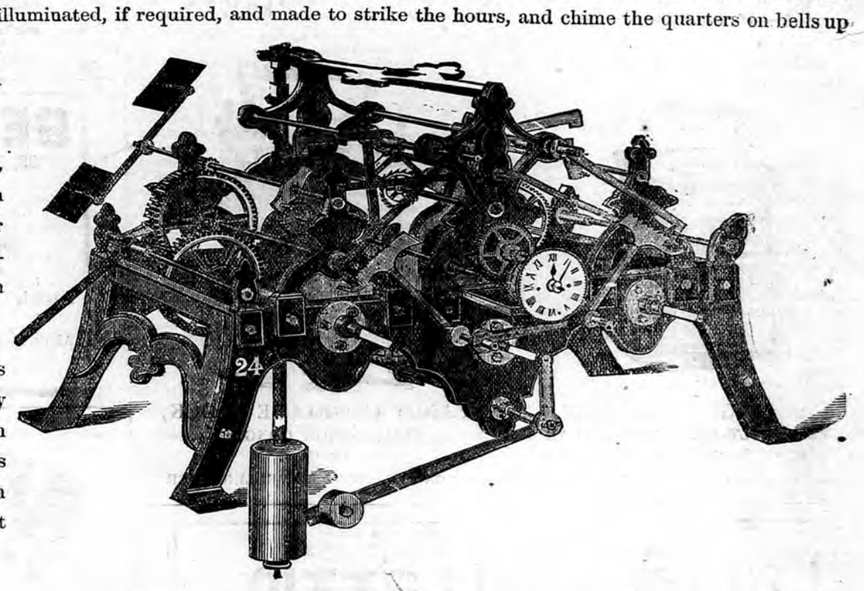
Indian Depot (Wholesale and Retail), 27/28—2nd Line Beach, MADRAS.

TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



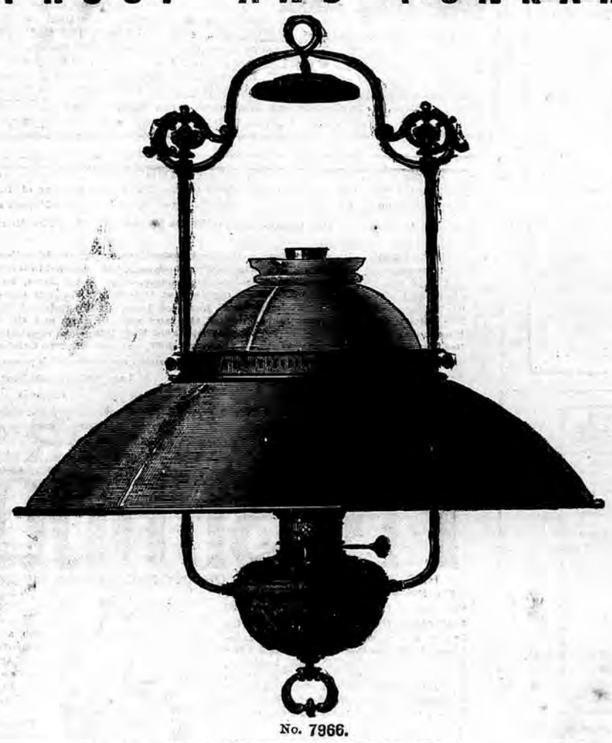
We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!
THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

BILLIARD LAMPS.
6-LIGHTS, FITTED PERFECTLY STORMPROOF, WITH GREEN CARD-BOARD SHADES.
—
OLD BILLIARD FRAMES, FITTED WITH NEW LAMPS AND SHADES.
—



No. 7966.
The "NUR-I-JEHAN."

BILLIARD LAMPS.
SINGLE, FITTED WITH LARGE AND POWERFUL NOT STORMPROOF CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS, AS PER ILLUSTRATION, IN LARGE VARIETY.
—

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

H. & F. PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.

Price, Rs. 25 only.

THOUSANDS sold annually. The best value ever offered. The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power, measuring only 2⅜ inches by 3⅛ inches.

H. & F. PERRINS' widely known Binocular (Field Glasses) are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy German rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free on application to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, { Bombay Calcutta and Madras.
Sole Agents for H. & F. PERRINS, London.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALIN is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/.
AGENTS Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwadi, Kalkadevi Road Bombay.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CYCLING, RIDING, and other SPORTS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 16/-, and 21/-
Double, 20/-, 25/-, and 33/6.
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
298, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 80 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.